

# Licking Valley Courier

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Devoted to the Advancement of the Better Things for Morgan County and West Liberty

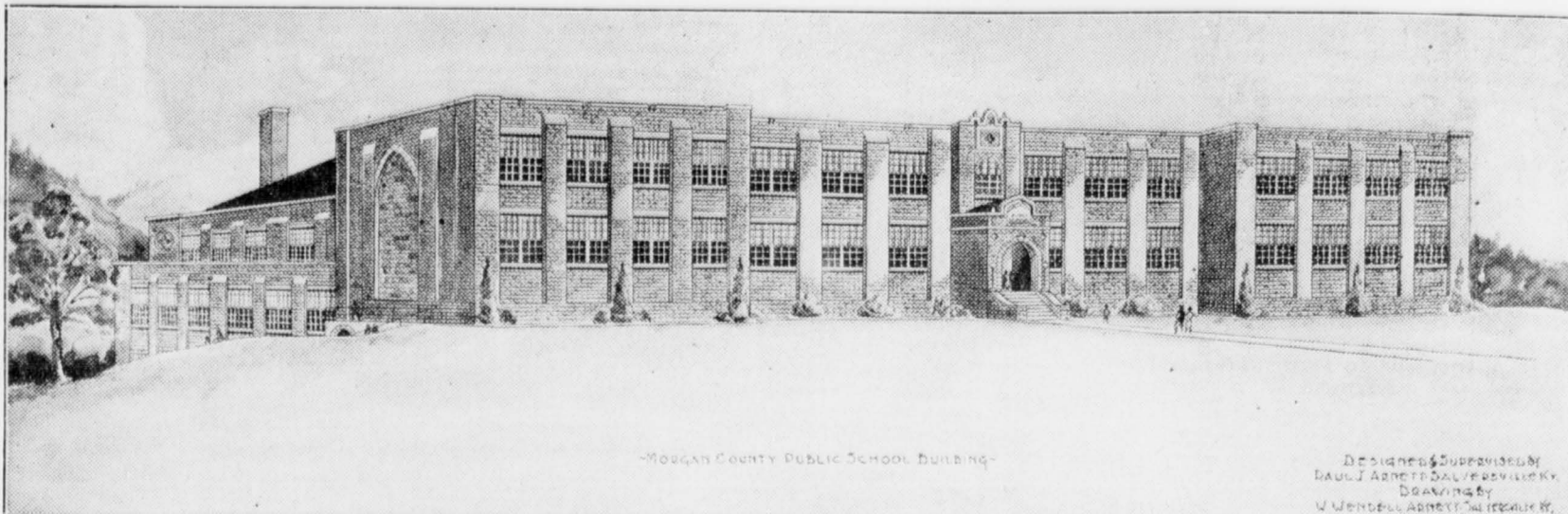
Always in Advance

VOLUME 25, NO. 47

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1935

WHOLE NUMBER 1289

## New Public School Building, West Liberty, Kentucky



Morgan County Public School Building

Designed & Supervised by  
DAVID J. ADNETT, DALLIESVILLE, KY.  
DRAFTSMAN  
W. WENTZ, ADNETT, & FREEMAN, KY.

In the planning of a public school building, the architect has two main objectives to achieve.

The first consists of the translation of the educational program of the board of education and the teachers into practical building accommodations. This must be accomplished by housing both teachers and pupils comfortably and economically, and at the same time insuring the success of the teaching and learning processes thru the most efficient manner of work. In the achievement of the second objective, the architect must, by the choice of materials and careful design, insure that measure of beauty which will cause the school to be respected as an important social, civic, and governmental instrumentality. Thru the beauty that is built into the school, the neighborhood and community which it serves must be enhanced rather than harmed by its appearance.

The Morgan county public school building at West Liberty has been planned and is being erected with these ideas in mind.

The building is an interesting adaptation of the modern Collegiate Gothic type of architecture, and together with the use of native sandstone thruout the external construction and its location on the slope of the school grounds, it will present both a unique and a beautiful appearance from all points of vision.

The school grounds are comprised of about five acres of level and rather steep sloping ground. By locating the building on the slope the utilization of all the level ground for ball fields and playgrounds is provided, and at the same time enhancing the appearance of the building and achieving the great advantage of natural drainage from it.

The building as planned accommodates 600 pupils at present with easy future expansion provision for 200 more students when necessary. It includes, besides modern classrooms, a large library and stock room, four toilet rooms, two music rooms, adequate dressing rooms adjacent to a maximum size stage, an auditorium

seating 1200 people with a balcony installed on three sides, and including a maximum size basketball floor, adequate shower and locker rooms, home economics and industrial arts rooms. All exits are carefully planned, providing for an evacuation of the building by all occupants in three minutes in case of an emergency. In addition to this provision all corridors and main stairways are constructed of reinforced concrete for fire protection.

Below is an outline of the general specifications of the building:

Foundation footing of reinforced concrete.

All exterior walls and all interior bearing walls of native sandstone.

Auditorium balcony and roof to be supported by steel trusses.

Roof over all parts of the building to be of the asphalt-gravel built up type with 20 year guaranty bond.

All corridors, stairways, lobby, and vestibules to be reinforced concrete with tile floors and wainscote.

Steam heating system of the modulated vapor type.

Boiler and fuel rooms enclosed with fireproof walls and ceilings.

Adequate ventilating system.

Plumbing of latest sanitary type. Drinking fountains on each floor.

Wiring system of rigid conduit type. Lighting fixtures to be semidirect of the latest approved school type.

A complete system of bells, fire alarms, and radio outlets.

All joists and girders designed to carry maximum capacity loads.

Finish floor for auditorium to be select maple.

All other finish floors and trim to be of select oak.

All equipment as designed for laboratories, library, and special rooms to be of the latest types.

Wainscote in all classrooms to be of cement plaster.

All walls and ceiling except as mentioned above to be lime plaster on wood and metal lath.

As will be noted thruout this description of the building, the majority of the materials, especially in the structural part, come from Morgan

county and will be erected by Morgan county labor.

The lighting in the building will be particularly satisfactory and the entire appearance, both interior and exterior, will be one of quiet dignity and will prove a valuable asset to both pupils and teachers in their striving for modern education.

Altho it may seem that attractiveness and the attempt to build a modern school building in every way entails unnecessary expense upon the taxpayer, it must be stated that utility and economy have been the prime considerations thruout, and the returns for such an investment cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, with the future education of the posterity of Morgan county at stake.

The school with its far reaching environs will be no less than an invaluable asset to the county and community; a project that Morgan county, the superintendent of schools, the architect, and builders can justly be proud of.



James H. Richmond

The state superintendent of public instruction will outline the state's school program at the educational rally day here on Saturday. Mr. Richmond knows school work and his words will be weighted with the light of knowledge and experience.

"Whoever," can you imagine, wants the Republican nomination for president next year. Whoever and what for?

### Revival Grows

The revival meeting at the Baptist church in West Liberty has already awakened a great deal of interest. The attendance is growing rapidly, but we still have empty seats. If you have not yet been with us we invite you to start tonight.

Rev. John R. Gilpin of Russell, the evangelist in charge, knows his Bible and knows how to tell what he knows. His messages are more than worth hearing—they are such as everyone in West Liberty needs to hear.

Rev. Gilpin is bringing a special message to the church at 7 o'clock every evening. Regular services begin at 7:30.

Subjects announced for the next few nights are as follows:

Thursday: "How We Can Run the Devil out of West Liberty."

Friday: "The Surest Detective."

Saturday: "The Great Judgment Morning."

Sunday morning: "Our Heavenly Home."

Sunday evening: "The Good Samaritan."

Monday: "Will There Be Anybody in Heaven Besides Baptists?"

Come and be with us tonight and every night during this meeting. You will be amply repaid in inspiration and in solid food for thought.

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

### STRIPPINGS



maw wuz helpin with tha milkin las nite kawse we wuz all goin ovur tew tha ise kreme soshable an we wuz all hurryin tew git reddey, paw an maw an tha kids an granpaw wuz goin tewgether but paw wuz worried about me gittin thar.

how air yew goin hank—sez paw, o I'll git thar all rite—sezzi, but how—sez maw—aint yew gonna take lizzie?

yes—sezzi—cal prise an hiz gurl air gonna take me an lizzie in tha rumble seat—sezzi tew maw.

it haint decent—sez paw—its awful how klose yung people set tewgether in a rumble seat—sez paw.

how dew yew no—sez maw—enry, how i remember how yew used tew hate tha old hammock kawse it hed sutch a wicke way uv pushin us so klose tewgether too—sez maw.

maw iz a good sport an when we wuz in tha rumble seat i told lizzie what maw sed about paw an we figd a swell time goin an kumin from tha soshable.

HANK

### THE AUDACITY OF HOOVER

Herbert Hoover, former president of the United States, in his activities in promoting the conference of Republicans which was held in Springfield, made himself very conspicuous. It is clearly evident that Herbert Hoover thinks that he can do what Grover Cleveland did, be elected president, then defeated for president, and then elected again. Nothing would please the Democrats better than for the Republican nominee to be the ex-president. They would take him around the country to find the grass that he predicted would grow in the streets of the cities if Roosevelt was elected in 1932. They would also make the issue very plain for the people, so there could be no misunderstanding in comparing the conditions of the country from the fall of 1929 to the spring of 1933 under Herbert Hoover and the conditions under his successor. The Hoover prosperity, which was around the corner, kept getting farther and farther away and the depression got deeper and stronger and expanded all over the country to affect every interest and every industry. When President Roosevelt took the oath of office and succeeded Mr. Hoover, the country itself was broke. Industry had shut down. Wholesale and retail stores were in the hands of receivers by the thousands. A farm was sold for a mortgage debt every fifteen seconds in the United States. There was chaos, ruin at the end of the Hoover term. Then stepped in Franklin Delano Roosevelt. What he has done is a matter of history. The country is vastly better off now than it was under Hoover. It is getting better every day, and Mr. Hoover, if he secures the nomination of the Republican party, will not be another Cleveland because he will be as badly beaten as he was in 1920. —Elizabethtown News.

### SUBMIT ELECTION OFFICERS

We have a regular primary election coming August 3, 1935, and it is the duty of the precinct committeemen, both Democrats and Republicans, to submit a list of eight names for election officers. The Democrats should be sent to Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Cannel City; and the Republicans to Judge W. A. Caskey, at West Liberty. This is the way the election boards are selected, and it will assist the election commissioners in getting good men on the election boards. A VOTER

### DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Washington, D. C.—A report just released by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation reveals that 20,000 depositors of closed insured banks have been paid their insured deposits in the first 17 months of deposit insurance.

They were depositors in 17 closed banks which the insurance corporation had taken over up to May 31, and their insured claims totalled more than two and a quarter million dollars. In all there have been 25,000 depositors in these banks whose estimated insured funds amount to about two and a half million dollars.

Payment of claims by the F.D.I.C. has started within an average time of a week of the day the banks closed, the report shows. It further reveals that in the last bank to be taken over by the insurance corporation all but sixty dollars of insured money has been paid to depositors. The pay off began on May 13 and all but twelve of its depositors had received a settlement of their claim on the last day of the month.

Approximate total deposits in all the closed insured banks are \$3,760,000. In addition to the insured portion of that total of almost \$2,500,000, another million was in preferred or secured deposits or was subject to offset so that there remain less than \$200,000 to be paid to depositors as liquidation of the assets of these banks is made.

It is estimated by officials of the corporation that 99 out of every 100 of the individual depositors in the closed insured banks have received all the money they had on deposit, or will receive it just as soon as they come to the banks.

The F.D.I.C. is insuring deposits in 14,000 banks thruout the country at the present time. It has announced that this is ninety percent of all licensed commercial banks and that they hold all but two percent of the total bank deposits.

### Marines Afloat and Ashore

Macon, Ga., June 12.—The U. S. marine corps district recruiting office here will accept a limited number of young men this month, who are 18 or more years of age and appreciate the advantages of military training and travel. Interested persons should write to that office for full information and application blanks.

The Courier goes to Grade A homes, schools.



### OUR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Ova O. Haney was born in a log house on Caney creek in Morgan county, Kentucky. He worked his way thru high school and college by doing odd jobs of any nature whereby he could make a few dollars to finance himself. He played pro and semi-pro baseball for a number of years, the proceeds of which went to help bear the expenses of his school career. During this time he played in nearly every town and city in the state, made many friends, and became widely known for his ability to whip that third strike over the plate.

Mr. Haney knows what it is to work in the cornfield, around the cane mill, dig ditches, etc. He taught school for a number of years and during part of that time was athletic director; attended law school at the university of Louisville for two years; graduated from the Morehead state teachers' college with an A.B. degree in 1934; and is now our county superintendent of schools.

I have been intimately acquainted with him practically all his life. We attended high school together at West Liberty and became friends early in life. He has always gone about his work no matter what it might be with keen interest, a cheerful disposition, and a healthy self confidence and self respect.

Due to these characteristics and untiring ability he has started one of the best school programs ever attempted in Morgan county, and it is up to us as teachers and citizens of Morgan county to assist him in every way possible to bring our county out of the slump and put it on a higher plane.

He has a vision for better trained teachers, not only from an academic standpoint, but in character as well. He is also interested in better pay for teachers and school administrators.

The only concern for any superintendent should be that of the children, and I am proud of the fact that we have such a man at the head of our

schools in Morgan county. After all, schools exist for the children, and not merely to give someone a job.

Some of you may have read the story of the school boy out in Colorado, who saved some of his comrades from freezing. For you who have not heard the story, and for you who have read it and may have forgotten part of it, I shall tell it again.

Bryan United was a boy who attended school in the state of Colorado. He with a number of other pupils were driven to school in a bus. One day a blizzard raged. The wind blew. It snowed and it was exceedingly cold. The bus became stalled. It could go no farther. The bus driver went for help. He was gone a long time. The snow continued. The winds blew harder. It grew colder. The boys and girls in the bus grew cold. Their hands and feet grew numb. Bryan United tried to get them to play games. He tried to get them to keep talking. He tried to get them to sing songs. But some of the boys and girls were too tired, and too cold. Their strength left them. Bryan knew if they did not keep moving they would freeze. Some of them did freeze; but he kept on singing; he kept on talking; he kept the rest playing games.

Finally help arrived. Some of the boys and girls were saved, and all because a small school boy would not give up. People of the whole United States were thankful because he had persevered, because he had not given up. He was given a trip to Washington and was the guest of President Hoover. He was given many honors for his brave deed.

Mr. Haney has that courage to stick to the job until it is finished. He has the desire to want to do something successfully. He has a goal for which he is working hard to reach. And that goal is a better system of education for the children of Morgan county. It would probably have been easier for him if he had not attempted to push ahead. It would have been far easier for Lincoln if he had not pushed ahead in his vision to free the slaves; but he would have lost the faith his people placed in him. It would have been much easier for Lindbergh to have gone on barnstorming instead of pushing ahead to his goal. The kind of product of our labors is largely determined by our attitude toward our endeavors, and the vision that we possess or lack in our work.

W. O. PELFRY



## SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington. — Growing conviction here that Herbert Hoover is really an active candidate for the Republican nomination against President Roosevelt next year is the biggest comfort the New Dealers get out of the Supreme court decision. It is the silver lining to the constitutional cloud that put the New Deal in the shadow.

That the Republicans would actually nominate Hoover is too much, friends of President Roosevelt say privately, to hope for. But the mere candidacy of Mr. Hoover at the convention would produce a feeling of bitterness comparable to that which distressed the Democrats after Madison Square garden. It would lack the religious element, and even the prohibition element, but it would be pretty bad, they think, and with fair logic.

All this is based, of course, on two factors, either of which may change. One is that at present it appears likely the issue of the next campaign will be rugged individualism versus government control of wages, hours and trade practices, and planned economy to prevent overproduction, etc. Or, as the New Dealers prefer to state it, the New Deal versus the old law of tooth and claw.

The ideal candidate of the Republicans on such an issue would have been Calvin Coolidge. But Coolidge is dead. Mr. Hoover's views as to government business, and every point involved fit him ideally, almost, for the leadership of the opposition to Roosevelt. Also, as the last Republican President, he is the titular leader of his party.

But when that has been said for Hoover, everything has been said, in the opinion of the New Dealers. His weakness, as they see it, is that he is branded in the eyes of the country not only as a failure, but as unlucky. And the last is almost worse than the first.

It pleases the Roosevelt supporters to recall that it was during Hoover's administration that the public lost so much money and that so many lost their jobs. They point to the succession of events that led deeper into the depression and call them a succession of Hoover mistakes.

### Material Scarce

Students of mass psychology insist that once the public mind is frozen about a man it is next to impossible to thaw that conviction out. It just sticks there. For example, William Jennings Bryan. The truth is he had a fairly good chance of being elected President the first time he ran. Only the most adroitly managed campaign in history, plus an enormous campaign fund, plus intelligent and ruthless co-operation with Republicans by employers of labor, defeated him.

Yet for some curious reason Bryan was stamped as a failure in the sight of the country. His campaigns after that time were just jokes. As one of the Tammany orators said at Baltimore, in 1912, "For God's sake, Mr. Bryan, get out of the way and give the Democrats a chance."

The other factor that seems to point to Mr. Hoover is the scarcity of other available Republicans. One thinks quickly of Representative—former Senator—Wadsworth, of New York. But the forces opposed to him for one reason or another are still very strong in New York state. Notably the old woman suffrage crowd, and the more rabid of the prohibitionists. So that many experts doubt if he could carry his own state—a situation which has nothing to do with whatever present issues.

A canvass of all the talked about Republicans shows none with any real strength, all of which contributes to the theory that Hoover can bring about his re-nomination if he wants it.

### Watch Business

Business is to have a ten-months' trial period of rugged individualism. Meanwhile it will be checked by an army of investigators—the survivors of NRA employees. Under the directing and highly suspicious eye of President Roosevelt, fact finding as to chiselers, overworked and underpaid labor, and kindred evils will proceed.

Then will come the decision. If the experiment succeeds—if business does not oppress employees, if prosperity goes forward, if the country seems to like operating without NRA codes—the whole New Deal program for government direction of business in the interest of the public at large, planned economy and all the rest of it will go out the window.

If the experiment fails—and Mr. Roosevelt believes it will fail—there will be, right on the eve of the Presidential election, a New Deal program to supplant the law of the tooth and claw.

The probability is that it will take the form of a proposed constitutional amendment, one which would give the federal government control over hours and wages, also trade practices—on the theory that what happens in Bangor affects the children's school lunches in San Diego.

### Menace of Strikes

Meanwhile, with the Wagner labor disputes bill pushed through congress—not until after the Supreme court decision did the President announce his approval of this measure—industry will find itself, as it sees the situation, with the most provocative status for strikes for many a year.

Warning that "no false hopes"

should be entertained by the country as to working conditions is a significant guide to the President's attitude. He wants the investigations of the corps of NRA employees reinforced by an army of self-appointed scrutineers. He is preparing the public mind for a change in the Constitution to give the federal government the powers necessary to make effective his New Deal policies: higher wages, shorter hours, no big profits, all aimed not only at better living standards for the lower strata but at increased buying power, and planned economy under government control aimed at preventing overproduction.

Roosevelt's understatement of the probable effects of requiring former code conditions on the part of all having government contracts had two objectives—one to provide a constant contrast between what the codes would do if they were in legal effect, the other to prevent these same "false hopes."

Experts believe 1 per cent—the figure used by the President as the dollar volume of government contracts to total production—far understates the actual effect on employees. Amendments are being drafted to the bill to provide that no one can get a government contract who buys any of the materials used from a concern not complying with former code standards.

Incidentally the government will be in a stronger position in enforcing these "code" requirements from government contractors than was NRA even at the height of its power. For this time there will be law behind them, so that the comptroller general will not be able—lawyers agree—to overrule contracts on the ground that the specifications were not broad enough, or that the contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder. As in the automobile cases.

### Dill Comments

That President Roosevelt missed the boat as far as accomplishing his New Deal reforms, when he did not press for a constitutional amendment in the spring of 1933, is the interesting comment on the present case of Dill in Washington by Ex-Senator Dill, of Washington.

Regarded as an advanced if not extreme radical, Dill, who was one of the outstanding "For Roosevelt Before Chicago" leaders, voted against NIRA when it passed the senate. Later he began to have misgivings as to whether he had made a mistake, because he saw a number of advantages which grew out of it. But, he contends, it should have been allowed to die some time back, having served its purpose.

Now, the former senator declares, if a constitutional amendment were to be submitted granting the federal government the power to regulate minimum wages, maximum hours, and fair trade practices sought under the code system, he would take the stump against ratification of such an amendment.

All of which is significant in connection with a former dispatch in which opposition to such a constitutional change in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Georgia was outlined.

The truth is it is very difficult to pass any constitutional amendment over which there is a real, nationwide battle. Most people do not consider this coldly, because several constitutional amendments have been passed in the last few years without too much trouble.

### Amendment Fights

But let's take a look at those fights. For instance, the first battle to put over the Eighteenth amendment. That should have been a real war. But it wasn't. The fact is that the wets just regarded the whole thing as a joke until enough states had ratified to make any remaining fight futile. Even then the stupid wets did not fight. They began assuming that the Supreme court would knock it out! Which sounds crazy now, but anyone in contact with the developments at that time, either in New York or Washington, will remember its accuracy.

Then the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. Every thinking politician concedes that a real fight made by the dries might have held 13 states against it, despite the then popularity of repeal, and the influence of President Roosevelt at the height of his power. This may be disputed, but the fact that outside the two Carolinas no real fight was made to stop repeal cannot be.

The woman suffrage amendment is often mentioned. True, there was some very sharp opposition to it. But this opposition came from a very small minority, and most people who actually did not like the idea contented themselves with private conversation. There was very little violent opposition, even from the minority opposed. Whereas the militant minority in favor was aggressive and persistent.

On the other hand, the issue that would be raised by an attempt to change the Constitution so as to give the federal government the powers President Roosevelt would like—the powers that the nine jurists on the Supreme court held it lacked at present—would provoke a bitter battle in every state in the Union. No state would ratify virtually by default, as Maryland did the Eighteenth amendment, though actually it was so strongly opposed to prohibition that it would never pass a state enforcement law.

Roosevelt counts very heavily on the nation-wide organization, with units in every country, which Jim Farley has built. But the tremendous response to Senator Borah's radio talk a few nights ago shows that no fight to enlarge federal powers at this time would be a push-over!

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## "QUOTES"

COMMENTS ON  
CURRENT TOPICS BY  
NATIONAL CHARACTERS

### THE CONSTITUTION

By JAMES M. BECK  
Pennsylvania Congressman.

THE great reality is that we are today a totalitarian socialist state and differ in degree, although not in kind, from the governments of Germany and Italy. It is true that on rare occasions, as recently in the oil cases, the Supreme court will remind the congress and the American people that a given law is in violation of the Constitution, but such occasional decisions are merely the bubbles that rise to the surface when the swimmer has sunk for the last time beneath the surface of the waves. The fact is that our constitutional form of government is as the Titanic was when it was struck by a submerged ice floe.

Our Constitution has suffered a like wound, but it could still be kept afloat if the captain and the crew, by which I mean the American people, were willing to defend their Constitution at all hazards and to make any sacrifice necessary for that purpose. Of that disposition I can see no evidence.

### TREND TOWARD LIBERALISM

By JOSEPH P. DAY  
Real Estate Developer.

WHETHER we are trending to a state of communism or a state of extreme conservatism, I cannot tell. But it does seem to me that we are certainly shifting in the direction of liberalism or in the direction of Socialism, and we have to be prepared to take matters as they come. If that be true, it certainly does indicate that for the man at the bottom of the heap the next 40 years will surely be easier, but for the man who wants to be on top of the heap and to accumulate and particularly to hold on to millions, things will be much, much harder. It seems to me that the future will give reward to the man who produces some useful thing by "dint of hard work," but it does not promise nearly so much for the man who relies on accumulating a fortune by pure speculation.

### LABOR TROUBLES

By ROBERT F. WAGNER  
U. S. Senator From New York.

THE National Labor Relations bill does not encourage any employee to join any union against his will. It does not favor any special form of unionism. It does absolutely nothing to disturb in any state the now existing law as to the legality of the closed shop. It does not compel agreements nor dictate their terms.

It does not legalize any strike which is now illegal. It does not vest the labor board with arbitrary power, but merely authorizes the issuance of orders similar to those of the federal trade commission and a host of other administrative agencies, all of which are enforceable and fully reviewable in the Federal courts. The bill confers upon workers those rights which employers now enjoy.

### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

By HAROLD TICKES  
Secretary of the Interior

I WOULD like to say that no man here would go further than I, not only in protecting, but in fighting for the right of a free press. And, by the same token, I hope that every man here would go as far as I would in insisting that those equally valid and vital rights of free speech and free assemblage be given their full intent and meaning. Your right to publish, within the limits of the truth, whatever you may please about me is no greater than my right to say, again within the limits of the truth, whatever I may please about you. And my right to hire a hall or go on the air in order to express my opinion about you is no inferior to your right to print freely about me.

### REPLACING TAXES

By SIMEON E. LELAND  
Professor of Economics.

IN SOME communities it has been necessary to replace property taxes with poll taxes, special assessments and special charges for police protection, sewage disposal, garbage removal, street lighting and the like. Some of these are more of a nuisance than an advantage and have taken in a new and often inequitable manner many of the savings from limitation plans. The new expedients affect various groups differently. Many taxpayers in the end may find themselves worse off than they were before; some may get an undeserved benefit, but those people who profit by the change are not always the small property owners in whose behalf the limitation schemes are allegedly proposed.

### BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION

By VISCOUNT HALLSHAM  
British War Minister

WITH Britain and America in co-operation, no other country or countries in the world would attempt to disturb the peace of the world.

In a closer understanding between Britain and the United States we have a perfect solution for the problems of peace and war that beset this distracted world today. Here you have the surest assurance of the peace of the world.

WNU Service.

## Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the papers, or what I kinder eve drop around and hear.

We are back at the Studio working on the picture after being away on location up around Sacramento, Cal.

We had a lot of fun on steamboats up there. We had two or three rented and lived right on the boats. Had a big steamboat race. Irvin Cobb was the captain of one and me of the other. Cobb really knew something about a boat, but I am not part of a boat man, either ocean or river, although I would take the river first. I am the champion sea sick guy of this or any range. I am getting a little better though than I used to be in my early days of ocean traveling. It's all nerve you know and I am as yellow as a small pox flag. I give up and off to the hay I go.

But to get back to rivers, this Sacramento River that we were working on is a pretty big river. Well nothing like the Mississippi (but what is?) or even the Ohio. In fact Irvin said its about half the size of the Tennessee. I don't know nothing but the Verdigris, (that last four letters gris, is pronounced gree) Verdigris, is a pretty big river. It has to be to furnish Claremore with its water supply, and have any left over. I was born right on her, about a quarter of a mile away. She is steep banks, and muddy and boggy, and you can't cross it only at fords. This Sacramento and another river that run into it right where we was working, the American River, that was the river where they first found the gold in Cal.

And say, the gold thing is a booming around up there now, and all over California. There has been a pretty big strike up here in the desert at Mohave. The high price of gold is what has caused em to get out and dig again. It's a railroad division point. I like to go to those little mining towns.

One time out here in the old silent day pictures, it was in 1919, we made about three pictures up at a place near Mohave, Calledardsburg. It has a big old mine, and Irene Rich was with us. She was just a breaking in as a leading lady. She is a big radio star now.

Modern audiences think that old folks are just to be the fathers and mothers of the young ones. And too in one of those same pictures was Margaret Livingston, who is now Paul Whiteman's wife. She is the one that made him quit eating so much. The way she did it he would let him order whatever he wanted and then she had a string tied to it and she would pull it away from him, and he got thin grabbing at it. I was one time to rescue her out of the water.

Well we had to go another two hundred miles to find a stream. You know this water thing out here ain't just water, it's gold. Well I was supposed to swim in on a horse and rescue her, and as I dragged her ashore pull her up on my horse and run to the doctors with er. Well say you get on dry land and try to stay up on your horse and pull a fair size old gal up on there with you, when she is supposed to be plumb dead, and then wet to boot! Say, she had to reduce before I could get her up there. There is nothing heavier than a person that is wet, even a little person. You dip one of Singers Midgets in the water and let him soak awhile, and I bet you Dempsey wouldn't lift him up in front of him.

We had lots of fun in those days in the old silent pictures. They wasn't so careful and tedious with everything.

I love Westerns. They won't let me make one. They say they can only get just so much money with it, as they have a kind of set price for Westerns, but I would like to get to make a good one. (Now don't start sending me any, you can't hint anything in this business without somebody, do you em, taking you up on it.) Fox picks my stories, not me. They notify me the night before we start what its to be, if they know by then themselves.

Pretty near everything in pictures nowadays is made inside a stage. Street scenes, churches, homes and all are put up inside a big stage. Then they can light it as they want too. We got a whole big steamboat built inside on a stage, water around the edges and all, but we miss a lot by not going on all those old location trips. Course this one to Stockton and Sacramento on this picture was great and unusual too. The people are awful fine to you, mighty friendly and nice, but the whole thing must look awful nutty to em, for there is no sense to it. It drives you pretty near cuckoo just to try to watch em make em. One scene done a couple of dozen times, a dozen different ways, and distance away from the camera, and different angles. But to the looker on it all looks like the same scene, and is, but it makes us look dumber than we really are, to have to do it so many times. I heard of Charley Chaplin doing a scene 70 times, but brother when he gets it done its done right.

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## ENGLISH SPEECH EASILY FIRST

Close to 200,000,000 Use That Language.

How many people speak English today? It is hard to answer with any precision, but an approximation is nevertheless possible. First, let us list those to whom English is their native tongue. They run to about 112,000,000 in the continental United States, to 42,000,000 in the United Kingdom, to 6,000,000 in Canada, 3,000,000 in Australia, 3,000,000 in Ireland, 2,000,000 in South Africa and probably 3,000,000 in the remaining British colonies and the possessions of the United States.

All these figures are very conservative, but they foot up 174,000,000. Now add the people who, though born to some other language, live in English speaking communities and speak English themselves in their daily business and whose children are being brought up to it—say 13,000,000 for the United States, 1,000,000 for Canada (where English is gradually ousting French), 1,000,000 for the United Kingdom and Ireland and 2,000,000 for the rest of the world—and you have a grand total of 191,000,000.

Obviously, no other language is the everyday tongue of so many people. Russian is spoken as first choice by no more than 80,000,000.

### Steam Engine Made by Watt Is Still Running

More than 150 years ago James Watt built a steam engine for a plant at Broseley, in Shropshire. It must have been about 1775.

Watt has been dead for many years, but the engine is still working, probably the oldest operating steam engine in the world, says a London correspondent of the Detroit News.

The engine was originally used to sink the shaft of what are known as "The Deep Pits" at Broseley, and it has driven the pit cage ever since. Apart from the fact that it was made at the Broseley foundry, no one knows much about the engine, but it is known that the stationary engines designed by James Watt were being made at Broseley years before the first locomotive was built and this is believed to be the last working survivor of these engines.

Every part of it is cast iron; cast and smelted from iron ore that was mined in the locality. There was a rust-resisting quality about the Broseley iron made about that time. The iron has never been sheltered, but is as good as when first cast.

Only one of the original parts of the machine has ever been replaced, the piston, a year or two ago.

For 50 years the engine was operated by one man. Now it is in charge of his son.

of the 150,000,000 citizens of the U. S. S. R.; the rest cling to one or another of the hundred odd lesser dialects in which the Bolsheviks are forced to print their official literature. German follows with a grand total of 85,000,000. Whether French or Spanish comes next is in doubt, but neither can show more than 55,000,000. Italian is the runner-up, and the rest of the European languages are nowhere.

Nor is there any rival to English in Asia; for, though Chinese is ostensibly the native tongue of more than 300,000,000 people, it is split into so many mutually unintelligible dialects that it must be thought of less as a language than as a group of languages.

Thus English is far ahead of any competitor. Moreover, it promises to increase its lead hereafter, for no other language is spreading so fast or into such remote areas.—H. L. Mencken in Harper's Magazine.

**Week's Supply of Postum Free**  
Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

### Distress

Forget the hours of distress, but never forget what lesson they taught you.

**Quick, Safe Relief For Eyes Irritated By Exposure To Sun, Wind and Dust —**

**MURINE**  
FOR YOUR EYES

**KILL ALL FLIES**

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. No harm to man or pet. Do not use in kitchen. Do not use on food. Do not use on children. Do not use on animals. Do not use on birds. Do not use on fish. Do not use on insects. Do not use on plants. Do not use on anything else.

**DAISY FLY KILLER**

**Trust**  
A man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—Cavour.

### 44 PREMIUMS

**CLABBER GIRL**  
BAKING POWDER

... Clabber Girl's Record for perfect baking results at the Indiana State Fair, 1934.

**TWEET, TWEET!**

**THE FLAVOR'S SWEET**

**BUY IT, TRY IT**

**IT'S A RIOT**

**HEY THERE YOU, YOU'LL LIKE IT TOO**

**GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES!**

ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer, too! Crisp, sweet, golden-brown flakes with plenty of real nourishment. One dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.



# Cottons of New Style Importance

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SUMMER cottons were never so lovely as they are this year, when their new fashion importance has caused them to be styled as carefully as the most expensive silks. They have blossomed forth in the stores in such alluring array that even if you have forgotten how to thread the bobbin of your sewing machine, you will find yourself buying dress-lengths for your own sports and daytime summer clothes and for pretty frocks for your little girl.

With cottons being declared so really high-fashion this season, at the same time so practical and inexpensive, it is no wonder they are creating such a furore in the style realm, they are simply irresistible. Then, too, they include such a wide variety of weaves to choose from, there is not the slightest difficulty in finding a proper kind for any pattern you may have selected.

Seersuckers are of course big news—and there are several types that merit attention for street and sports wear. The shirtdresser plaids, in very fine-creaked seersucker, are equally attractive in two tones of one color or in vari-colored designs in bold or small patterns. The sports dress, to the left in the group illustrated, is made of this sort of plaid seersucker. It buttons all the way down the back and proves its practicality in that it may be worn separately or over a play suit of halter bodice and shorts. The ensemble is smart for beach, bicycling or tennis. Anyone who can sew even a little bit can easily make this simply though effectively styled dress.

Lighter in weight are the crepe-cord seersucker variations with corded lines emphasizing the color stripes in either pastel or high shades. You will have a difficult time choosing between these colorful stripes and the gay seersucker plaids. A dress of each is the best solution to this problem.

Flaxon batistes, which you probably wore in rosebud-sprigged prints when you wore braids and hair ribbons, are just as cool and sheer and dainty as ever. This year they are especially chic in new lively plaid and floral designs. The best of it is you can depend on them being in reliable fast colors. That smart tailored budget frock which we are picturing to the right is made of one of the fashionable flaxon batistes in very sheer yet firm stripes. You will enjoy a dress like this for summer daytime and spectator-sports wear. One of the fascinating of stripes is they make up so effectively. The gown illustrated is no exception to the rule. This striped batiste comes in red or blue with white or yellow, also brown with orange. The tie and belt of organdie in a matching shade add a pleasing trimming touch. Pleated short sleeves and buttons all the way down the front are nice details.

The little girl is wearing a pretty frock which is made of lightweight crossbar cotton seersucker in red and white. The collar and pocket are piped with bright red.

© Western Newspaper Union.

## FLOWER JEWELRY

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The new gold flower-jewelry is so attractive you will fall in love with it at first sight. The centers of the flowers are of turquoise, coral and pearls. The clips fastening this charming black lace-and-net cape with matching halo hat which has a large clip at the back, the bracelets and the ornaments on the lace bag show how decorative and flattering a touch these pretty jewel-centered gold flowers impart to midday's costume. With the now-so-fashionable white chiffon evening gowns you couldn't think of anything more pleasing to wear than a gold flower jewelry ensemble as here pictured. This stunning lace cape-and-hat ensemble was shown in the style revue in connection with the Lacle recently given in New York.

## FASHIONS HAVE NEW ACCENTS OF COLOR

White is still the top, but there are some new notes creeping into the song. They will never be able to steal the place that pure white accents have held for so long, but they are a great boon to those whose skin doesn't take kindly to white. With navy, with black or with brown a deep shade of pink, called desert rose is used. In plique or silk it makes gilets and collars and bunches of flowers for the neckline of a frock. Chamois is the other color that is stealing into the accessory picture—the real thing or rough silk that is dyed the same tone. When the leather is used it makes belts and ascot scarfs, to be worn with navy or gray when matched to chamois gloves and bag.

Just as there are new colors in accessories, so are there new colors in hosiery. There is a coppery shade that blends beautifully with brown or tan ensembles, to be worn with brown shoes.

## Peasant Influence Noted in Various Dress Items

The peasant influence is felt in all sorts of angles of female attire this season. Blouses go in for great big sleeves that are banded tight at the wrist, embroidery of peasant motive is used on dresses and good-looking sports oxfords have thick soles stitched in hemp.

One of the smartest results of the "back-to-the-soil movement" is a soft shade of blue. The straight skirt is given fullness by small kick pleats in front. The rounded high neck is formed by a sunburst of wide tucks and is edged by a band of blue pearls and metal which continues on the left shoulder to form an epaulette.

## Chiffon Blouses

Gay blouses of chiffon in such shades as turquoise, chartreuse, mauve, beetroot and coral are going to look awfully smart with white crepe suits this summer.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, © Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for June 23

#### CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 1:6-8; 13:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Sharing the Good News of Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul Goes Preaching.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Can I Do for Missions?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Missionary Purpose of the Church.

God is, in his essential being, merciful and compassionate. All his promises to and actions toward man have been with redemptive ends.

1. Israel a Missionary Nation. Following the apostasy of the whole race, God called Abraham to become the head of a race through whom all the nations of the earth were to be blessed (Gen. 12:1-3). The first gospel promise, that of Genesis 3:15, was to become an actually through the missionary activities of the Jewish people.

2. The nations of the earth invited to look to God (Isa. 55:22). Israel was called to be the peculiar witness to the nations of Jehovah, the one God (Deut. 6:4).

3. Christ given as a light to the nations (Is. 49:6). Christ is the way, the truth, and the life (John 14:6). Christ is the light of the world (John 8:12).

4. Jonah, a Jew, goes as a missionary to a Gentile city (Jonah 3:1-10). Jonah is prophetic of the nation and God's purpose for the Jews. While the chosen nation has been disobedient to God as Jonah was, yet after severe chastisement they shall fulfill the divine purpose.

II. The Church a Missionary Organization. The very genius of the Church is propagation through devout missionary effort.

1. The apostolic commission (Matt. 28:18, 20).

a. The authority of Jesus (v. 18). God gave him all authority in heaven and earth. b. The commission of the apostles (vv. 19, 20).

(1) It was to teach, that is, make disciples of all nations (v. 19). They were to make known to the world that Christ died to save sinners.

(2) Baptize those who believed. This baptism was to be in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, indicating that the believer has been brought into definite relationship to each member of the Holy Trinity.

(3) To teach the disciples obedience (v. 20). Profession is not enough. Obedience must issue.

2. The all-sufficient promise (v. 20). There would constantly be the blessing and fellowship of the all-powerful Savior and Lord.

3. The missionary program (Acts 1:6-8). The Church is under solemn obligation to witness to all the world of the gracious salvation which has been provided in Christ.

4. The first foreign missionaries (Acts 13:1-12). The occasion for this enterprise was a meeting of certain prophets and teachers at Antioch. While these ministers were engaged in praying, the Lord laid heavily upon their hearts the evangelization of the world. This marks the beginning of foreign missions as the deliberately planned enterprise of the Christian Church.

5. Preaching the gospel in Europe (Acts 16:6-10). Paul's inclination was to tarry in Asia Minor preaching the Word, but he was carried along by the Spirit. The Holy Spirit is just as active in closing doors as in opening them. The time had come for the gospel to begin its conquest of another continent. Paul, being hemmed in on all sides, was given the vision of a man of Macedonia pleading for help.

6. Preaching Christ before Agrippa (Acts 26:12-20). Paul, having been brought before the king, took advantage of the opportunity to witness to him of the Savior. Observe.

a. His manner of life (v. 12). He showed that he had been in strictest accord with the most rigid sect of the Jews. b. His supernatural conversion (vv. 13-15). Christ had appeared to him on the way to Damascus and revealed himself to him. c. Jesus Christ commissioned him for a work (vv. 16-18). He was sent to the Gentiles to open their blind eyes, to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to God. d. His consecration (vv. 19, 20). He rendered immediate obedience to his commission. He showed that the opposition which he now experienced was due to his vigorous prosecution of his work.

7. The Foot of the Rainbow. The foot of the rainbow is never where you think it is. Perhaps there is a pot of gold there, but there are many more pots of gold that you will pass on your way to realize your dreams. Some men have the vision to see them.

8. The True End of Life. Happiness is the true end and aim of life. It is the task of intelligence to ascertain the conditions of happiness, and when found the truly wise will live in accordance with them.

## SEEK TO TRACE RED INDIANS TO RUSSIAN TRIBES

Likenesses between the former Indian sign language of North America and an ancient sign language still understood by tribes in remote valleys of the Caucasus mountains, in Russia, have been discovered by Prof. N. J. Marr, of the Russian Institute of Anthropology at Moscow, who believes that these may be clues to the Asiatic homeland from which ancestors of the American Indians are believed to have migrated, says the Baltimore Sun.

When North America first was explored by the white men the various tribes of Indians spoke many different languages. One Indian ordinarily could not understand Indians of other tribes, any more than persons speaking different modern languages can understand each other.

Almost all the Indians understood, however, a kind of universal sign language consisting of a series of standard gestures not unlike the sign language used by persons who are deaf and dumb.

Many early pioneers and army officers who came in close contact with the Indians also learned this sign language and used it in dealing with the Indian chiefs. Full accounts of it are preserved in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

ton, although there now are very few Indians who can use it. Recently Professor Marr arranged with Archibald Phinney, an American Indian now studying in Moscow, to compare the former sign language of North America with those still used in the Caucasus. Most anthropologists believe that the ancestors of the American Indians came originally from somewhere in Asia possibly from this very Caucasus region.

### Healthy Feet

Foot health means feet that are free from disease, free from pain, free from tire, and feet that tread the measures of life in the way that a kind Providence, after hundred of thousands of years of experimentation, has discovered is the best way for the erect human being to stand and to walk.—The Parents' Magazine.

**ANTS DIE**  
Sprinkle Ant Food along window sills, doors and openings through which ants come and go. Guaranteed to rid quickly. Used in a million homes. Inexpensive. At your druggist's.

**PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD**

**Cuticura**  
Talcum Powder  
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Pure, medicated and mildly antiseptic, it cools and soothes the skin, protecting against chafing and irritation. It absorbs perspiration and imparts a delicate fragrance. Ideal for every member of the family.

**FLY-TOX**  
Why do you spray? FOR RESULTS! Will a cheap quality spray do the job? IT WILL NOT! What's the answer? BEST REFUSE SUBSTITUTES KILLS BY FLY-TOX SPIDERS & MOSQUITOES 10,000 TESTS

**20 ROOL-AID 5¢**  
MAKES FROZEN SUCKERS

**ECZEMA ITCHING**  
Quickly soothe burning, torment and promote healing of irritated skin with - **Resinol**

**Watch Your Kidneys!**  
Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

**DOAN'S PILLS**  
YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained. Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs, feel nervous, miserable—all upset. Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

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BOTTLE: \$1.95 LB. Complete line of knitting yarns. Write for 200 free samples. Macie Yarns, 2214 Walnut St., Philadelphia.  
FOR TORTURES CAUSED BY ECZEMA and other skin troubles use Allen's Corrective Ointment. It is guaranteed. MARY ALLEN, 72 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
\$10 TO \$20 A WEEK with a Ready Part-time Job. Standard Approved Address. MYERS SALES • • • CORDUS, PA.

## WHOSE WORD WILL YOU TAKE FOR BLOWOUT PROTECTION?

Are you accepting the judgment of men who risk their lives on their tires and know from experience the tire that gives them the greatest blowout protection?

Thirty-three race drivers and their mechanics lined up for the dangerous, grueling grind of the 500-Mile Race at the Indianapolis Speedway May 30th. Firestone Tires were purchased and used on every one of the thirty-three cars.

Kelly Pettilo won the race at an average speed of 106 miles per hour. Wilbur Shaw was second, flashing across the finish line just behind the winner. Both drivers broke the track record without tire trouble. In fact, not one of the thirty-three drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Gum-Dipping is one of the outstanding reasons why Firestone Tires give such amazing performance. It is a patented extra process not used in any other make of tire.

When you realize that last year 43,000 accidents were caused by blowouts, punctures, and skidding, you will understand how important it is for you to protect your life and the lives of others by equipping

your car with Firestone Gum-Dipped High Speed Tires—the safest tires built.

It will be worth your time to read these three questions and their answers:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"

ANSWER—Leading university tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop your car 15% quicker than the best of other popular makes of tires.

QUESTION 2—"Are they built to give me the greatest blowout protection?"

ANSWER—Unequaled performance records for sixteen consecutive years prove that Gum-Dipping gives you the greatest blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

ANSWER—Thousands of car owners report unequaled mileage records—evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

Volume—Direct Purchasing—Straight Line Manufacturing and Efficient and Economical System of Distributing to 500 Stores and to 30,000 Dealers, enables Firestone to give greater values at lowest prices

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30	4.50-21	\$6.65	4.50-21	\$6.05	4.50-21	\$4.05
4.75-19	7.75	5.00-19	7.55	4.75-19	6.40	4.40-21	4.75
5.25-18	9.20	5.25-18	8.40	5.25-18	7.60	4.50-21	5.25
5.50-18	10.40	5.50-17	9.20	5.50-19	8.75	4.75-19	5.55

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

**Sealtite LEAKPROOF TUBES**  
Sealed against air leakage to give greater mileage. 4.40-21 \$2.45 4.50-21 4.75-21

**BATTERIES**  
As Low As \$5.55 EXCHANGE

**SPARK PLUGS**  
Quick spark—stand heat—longer life. 58¢ Each in Sets

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# The Courier

MEMBER  
**KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION**  
ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1909

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### For Representative

We are authorized to announce  
**J. CURREN NICKELL**  
of West Liberty  
as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the one hundredth legislative district at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce  
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We are authorized to announce  
**WARDIE CRAFT**  
of Caney  
as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the one hundredth legislative district at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

## FARMERS' COLUMN

### THE FARM AND HOME

The cereal grains are a cheap source of food fuel, and an important item in nutrition. Corn, wheat, rice, rye, barley, and oat kernels furnish about a third of the average individual's diet. The "whole grain" or "dark" products are richer in vitamins than refined materials.

A heavy feeding of grain assures fat pullets for the laying house in the fall, says C. E. Harris in poultry leaflet no. 4. Feed should be placed in the hopper in the brooder house and left before the chicks constantly. Feed both grain and mash to the pullets on range.

To cook fruits, add enough water to prevent scorching, cook gently until tender, and sweeten to taste. To retain the shape of the fruit cook in a syrup. For most well ripened fruits two parts of water to one part sugar gives a mildly sweetened product.

Veal or tenderloin may be used instead of chicken in making salad. According to 4-H club demonstrators at junior week. It is then a plain meat salad. However, chicken salad may be made of one part chicken and two parts of beef or veal.

A good bleach for the hands may be made by placing 1/4 cup of cornmeal in a bowl with a teaspoon of pure finely shaved soap or soap flakes, one drop of tincture of benzoin and the juice of one half a lemon. Use hot water to make a paste thin enough to wash the hands.

Skim milk is often available in such large amounts that it cannot all be used for drinking or cooking, and at least part of this extra milk may be utilized in the form of cottage cheese. It is a highly nutritious dairy product, and easily made. Write to the college of agriculture for directions.

### Food for a Family

Suppose that, over a period of 22 years, a farmer and his wife rear a boy and a girl and send them out from the farm home on their eighteenth birthdays to seek their fortunes. The food supply for such a family for 22 years, as calculated by Miss Miriam R. Dwyer, U. S. department of agriculture, would be worth approximately

# Snapshots of KENTUCKY GEOLOGY

by **Dr. A. C. McFarlan**  
**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY**

## Chapter XI

The west is well known for its petrified wood, particularly the petrified forest in the Painted Desert, near Holbrook, Arizona. Here the wood, largely conifers, has been converted into agate. Some parts of the area because of the varicolored character are referred to as the Rainbow forest. Much of the area has been developed by the United States park service as a national monument. Not far from there, still in the Painted Desert, is the so called Black forest, because of the brown to black agate or flint forming the logs. This wood of ancient tree ferns, the scale trees Lepidodendron and Sigillaria, and ancestors of the conifers, is of the same age and represented by forms similar to those found preserved in the coal fields of Kentucky. Another well known locality is the petrified forest of Yellowstone national park. This is a much younger forest than the others and is buried in volcanic ash.

Petrified wood is wood that has been buried in some type of sediment such as volcanic ash, mud, or sand of lakes or deltas, and thus protected from decay. We find today pieces of wood preserved as such, the dried up, buried in the glacial sands and clays of northern Kentucky and bordering states. In the case of petrified wood, the mineral bearing ground water seeping through this sediment has slowly substituted mineral water, usually agate or some relative, for the wood cells. So faithfully has the wood structure been preserved that under the microscope thin sections of this wood show all details of its original character and the kind of wood may be determined. Occasionally gem opals is the replacing material.

In Kentucky, while there is an abundance of plant fossils, particularly in the coal bearing or Pennsylvania rocks, petrified wood is seldom found. But there is a little, some of it more ancient than that of Arizona.

A considerable number of specimens have been found in the Devonian black shale outcropping in the Knobs. These

vary from small pieces to small logs, a foot in diameter, some showing knots. A Devonian age of course gives it an antiquity greater than our coal fields and greater than the Arizona wood. It is rather remarkable then the faithfulness with which the minute detail of the wood structure has been preserved in the brown to black flint or agate.

An occasional piece of Pennsylvania petrified wood has been found and the university has several pieces in its museum. Within the last year a very fine piece was sent in from a locality near Busseyville in the eastern coal field by Webb Holt, and it is said that there is quite a lot of it scattered around on the hillsides there. These specimens are black in color and are rather suggestive of charcoal in appearance but are harder than steel. Again the preservation of the detailed wood structure is excellent.

The fossils of the coal bearing beds include ferns, some of them tree ferns, seed ferns, the scale trees, represented by Lepidodendron and Sigillaria (fragments of these are often mistaken for the impression of a reptilian skin because of the peculiar bark pattern), and giant, hollow rushes (Calamites). Preservation varies, most commonly only the impression is preserved in sandstone. Frequently we find the sandstone molds (originally sand fillings) of the interiors of giant rushes. Exceptionally this internal mold is surrounded by a film of coal, the woody fiber of the wall of the rush altered into coal. And in the shale we find fern leaves. Similar fossils, though less common, are found in Mississippian sandstones. The writer a few years ago picked up a piece of impure iron ore on the tracks of the Southern railroad near Somerset, containing a fine leaf impression. From the nature of the ore and associated ballast this is apparently Silurian iron ore from the Chattanooga or Rockwood mines of Tennessee, thus a Silurian leaf. That is getting rather far back in geological time for such fossils.

## LISTENER'S CHOICE

Have you ever turned your radio dial from one end to the other without finding a program that interested you because the same program was being repeated on all the stations within your reach? If this has been your experience, you will be interested in a plan which has been recently proposed to the federal communications commission in Washington which promises to extend the type of variety of programs available to each listener. This plan, which is proposed by the National Committee on Education by Radio, recommends the establishment of a broadcasting system to supplement but not to supplant the present private system. This public system would give greater freedom of choice to the listener, who, under all systems, finally pays the bills. By a turn of the dial the listener could enjoy either a constructive public program or the alluring charms of rejuvenating crystals, the merits of toothpastes and mouthwashes, or the latest scheme for selling something.

The national government network would present programs in the public interest, free from advertising. Programs of entertainment and information by the best talent procurable thru a national network would be available for all radio listeners. The government network, free from all the limitations of a system dependent upon advertising, could select for its programs any talent available in America and thus give American audiences the nation's best in entertainment and information. The National Committee on Education by Radio, author of the plan, is an organization formed more than four years ago at the suggestion of the United States commissioner of education, and consists of representatives from nine great national educational associations, including state universities, land-grant colleges, Catholic educational societies, educational broadcasters, adult education groups, the National Education association, and the American Council on Education.

## BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7:30 o'clock every Thursday night. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7:30 p.m. Everybody is invited to attend these services. "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

## THE SAME COUNTRY

By **ROBERT V. FLEMING**  
Vice President, American Bankers Association

There is a growing appreciation, both on the part of the people and the Government, of the earnest and sincere efforts being made by bankers to aid in recovery. It is desirable that we miss no opportunity to foster public understanding of the bankers' problems. We are living in an age of complex and upset economic conditions. Our affairs are closely inter-related not only within the confines of our own borders but extend to other countries throughout the world.

**The Greatest Difficulty**  
I think the greatest difficulty we have to overcome in America today is due to our impatience with the progress we are making towards recovery. We must realize that while the Government can help by directing some measures for relief and recovery, we must help ourselves by doing our share to give impetus to the Government's efforts. We have the same country and basically the same business, factories and people. We had prior to the depression, and business initiative must step forward if real recovery is to be achieved.

The theory we often hear expressed that banks create business activity is wrong. Banking can only make a supplementary contribution to business activity. Bankers have the facilities and the desire to extend credit, but business must initiate activity by seeking the credit which is readily available to all worthy borrowers. Let it be said for business, however, that business men are as eager as bankers to contribute towards recovery. I think some of the trouble lies in the fact that too many legislative measures have been proposed for reform which leave an uncertainty in the minds of business leaders as to their eventual outcome and effect. Consequently, they hesitate to expand until the probable effects of such legislation are known.

## MAKING IT HARDER FOR BANK ROBBERS

**Mechanical Devices That Impede the Work of Bandits Described by Bankers Association Official.**

The impediments which the hard working bank robber now meets in plying his trade among small as well as large banks are described by James E. Baum, Deputy Manager American Bankers Association in charge of its Protective Department, in an article in "Banking" published by his organization.

"Protective equipment will minimize if not prevent loss," Mr. Baum says, "such as the silent automatic type of alarm, approved tear gas systems, several styles of hand resisting enclosures and time locks, or safes equipped with time locks, which can be set for intervals of a few minutes."

"The silent automatic alarms operate in the beginning of a holdup and through actions carried out by the bank employees in obedience to the bandits' own commands. They are adaptable to the smaller banks which continue to be easiest targets for bank robbery."

### Tear Gas Systems

"Tear gas systems have their advantages as self-contained protective units where outside aid is inconvenient or too remote from the bank to be effective. One objection to the use of tear gas in preventing holdups is the need of pressing a lever or button to discharge. Although this necessary action seems so much to expect of the victims in a crisis where their lives are in jeopardy, the fact remains that tear gas systems have defeated bank robbery. Its deterrent value is also important."

"Different styles of hand resisting enclosures are available. The lock manufactory also produce time locks which can be set to open at intervals of five minutes or longer. These locks are especially adapted for attachment to small safes or chests for safeguarding surplus funds while the bank is open for business."

### Stock of Central Banks Usually Privately Owned

Of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The new central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned.

### Agriculture and Industry

Returns for the first quarter of 1935 for industrial corporations publishing quarterly reports show net profits 25 per cent more than for the same time in 1934. The total farm value of all important crops, exclusive of livestock, rose in 1934 to \$4,782,423,000, as compared with \$4,114,265,000 in the previous year and \$2,882,195,000 in 1932.

# Poultry

## POULTRY OUTLOOK AND GOOD RATINGS

### Increase in Price of Eggs Adds to Interest.

By H. H. Alp, Poultry Extension Specialist, University of Illinois—WCU Service.  
With the seasonal increase in egg prices and the encouraging outlook for the egg market, renewed interest is being taken in laying rations by poultrymen whose flocks normally produce some 2,000,000,000 eggs annually.

There are, of course, several good laying rations, but one that has given good result at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture consists of both mash and grain up in 500-pound lots by mixing together 175 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 55 pounds of meat scrap, 100 pounds wheat bran, 20 pounds of dried milk, 25 pounds of soybean oil meal, 40 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal and 5 pounds of salt. For winter feeding, one pint of cod liver oil is added to each 100 pounds of mash. This is kept before the birds in feed hoppers at all times.

The grain mixture, when made up in 100 pound batches, consists of 40 pounds of corn, 30 pounds of wheat and 30 pounds of oats. This is hand fed, the chickens being given 12 to 14 pounds for each 100 birds twice daily. Oyster shell, grit and any succulent green feed that may be available are given the birds free choice.

When feed prices are going up along with egg prices, there is a temptation for poultrymen to cheapen their feeding mixtures at the expense of some necessary worthwhile ingredient. This is usually a false saving, for a low-priced ration is not necessarily the most economical. It is doubtful if it would be good judgment on the part of anyone to sacrifice a proved ration simply because it has advanced in price, unless a satisfactory substitute can be found costing less money.

### Kinds of Lighting for Use in Poultry Houses

While electric lights are ideal for use in the poultry house, other forms of lighting such as kerosene, gasoline, gas, or acetylene may be used with satisfaction. It is not necessary to use a strong light to obtain satisfactory results, says E. M. Funk, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Many poultrymen have used 10 or 15 watt electric lights with very good results. Both mash and grain should be kept in open hoppers so the birds can easily find the feed. Fresh water should also be available.

The lights should be located about 6 feet above the floor and arranged so that the feed and water containers are well lighted. Two lights approximately 15 feet apart and 10 feet from the front of a 30 by 30 poultry house will provide sufficient illumination. Two lights 10 feet apart should be used in 20 by 20 poultry houses. The lights should be arranged so that the roosts will be illuminated, otherwise the birds may fall to leave them.

### New Breed of Poultry

The Marsh-Daisy is one of the new breeds of poultry that are attracting attention among English fanciers. It is said to be a wonderfully hardy, prolific breed, especially adapted to low-lying marshy districts. It is reported that these birds are splendid layers and that they continue as such until six or seven years of age. Quite a mixture of breeds was used in their manufacture, the Hamburg, Leghorn, Old English Malay Game, Pit Game and Buttercup all being included. They come in five varieties, Wheaten, Black, Brown, Buff and White.—Los Angeles Times.

### How Corn Is Used

Of each 100 bushels of corn produced in the United States, 42 bushels are fed to hogs, 18 bushels are fed to cattle, 14 bushels are fed to horses, 10 bushels to poultry, 1 bushel to sheep, 1 bushel are consumed by live stock in cities, and 9 bushels go into industrial use. The remainder is used for seed or exported, according to Ohio State university.

### Poultry Matters

For round worms in poultry to bacco dust is used by some poultrymen. This is used in a mash and should be mixed in the proportion of from one to two pounds of finely ground tobacco to 100 pounds of mash.

Whole eggs, egg yolks, and even egg whites are being dried for sale, a recent development in the United States.

Water pans and utensils should be kept clean.

Capons are in prime condition for butchering when there is a layer of fat under the skin on the back, on the under side of the breast bone.

Poultry breeding males are valuable property during the chick season, and may well be handled with care and protected in the same manner as are other farm animal sires.

Thirty-six billion eggs were produced and eaten in the United States last year.

## Master Commissioner's Sale

**MORGAN CIRCUIT COURT, KY.**  
W. S. McKinney, Plaintiff  
Vs. Notice of Sale  
Goble Oliver & Callie Oliver, Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Morgan circuit court, rendered at the May term, 1935, in the above styled cause, I will offer for sale at the front door of the courthouse in West Liberty, Kentucky, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1935, at 1 o'clock p.m., or thereabouts, upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Morgan, state of Kentucky, and on Big Sinking creek, a tributary of the Licking river, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a black pine on top of the cliff near the road, thence northwest down the pit to a birch and spruce pine; thence same course to a dogwood and spruce pine standing on the bank of Big Sinking creek; thence north to a dogwood, northeast to a white pine on the top of a cliff; thence same course to a black pine on top of the point; thence to a black pine on top of main cliff; to the beginning.

This judgment is rendered in favor of W. S. McKinney for \$228.50, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the 20th day of April, 1933, until paid, and the cost of this action.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond, bearing 6 percent interest from date, with approved security, for the purchase money.

This 4th day of June, 1935.  
HARLEN MURPHY, M.C.M.C.C.  
Henry C. Rose, Attorney.

## WONNIE

June 13.—Relief workers are building a graded road from here to Bloomington and extended on up Coon creek. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arnett of Shublet visited Mrs. Arnett's sister, Mrs. Gardner Oney, last week end.

The children of the home of Miss Dora Bridges, near here, had been visiting friends at Middletown and Dayton, Ohio, but returned home this week.

A bunch of young folks attended church on Pricy creek Sunday, and were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Loveley.

Dr. Fred Millard and family and relatives, from Winchester and Mt. Sterling, are visiting at their camp home here.

Mrs. Gardner Oney is visiting her parents, on Lick creek, this week.

Farmers here are making good use of the dry weather we are having by planting their crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Whitl are the proud parents of a boy which arrived June 11.

Mrs. John Morris has a fine flock of White Leghorn chicks that are doing nicely.

George Oney bought a nice bunch of calves from the Keeton boys this week. Wishing all much success. SUNNY

## What Vocation Shall My Boy Choose?

By **C. E. Johnston**  
Director, Schools of Business Training, International Correspondence Schools

"We live in a changing world. Opportunities for success in the future will differ from those of the past. A young man who chooses his life work must do much to determine success or failure. How shall he choose?"

### The Skilled Accountant

ACCOUNTING and bookkeeping are so often confused that at the start it is best to define the difference between the two. Bookkeeping is the keeping of records. Accounting is far more than this. The skilled accountant is a business analyst. His function is the proper placing of costs, the locating of profits and the discovery of the unseen leaks that sap the life of a business and destroy profits. His analysis shows which operations of a business are conducted at a profit and which are really resulting in a loss. His reports are to the business what charts and observations are to the navigating officers of an ocean liner.

The growing complexity of business organization, the increasing demands of stockholders and others for a complete and accurate picture of the profit and loss results of operations, are all tending to increase the already great importance of the skilled accountant. The success of every phase of the National Recovery Program demands accurate accounting information. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the demand for skilled accountants will be even greater in the future than it has been in the past.

"The doorway to accounting is a wide one, since clerical work of almost any kind having to do with the financial side of a business will provide a certain amount of basic knowledge and experience. The principles and methods of accounting itself are intricate and demand specialized knowledge which can only be acquired by hard study, but the opportunity for such study during spare time is always open to the young man who is really earnest in his ambition to succeed."







# OUR COMIC SECTION

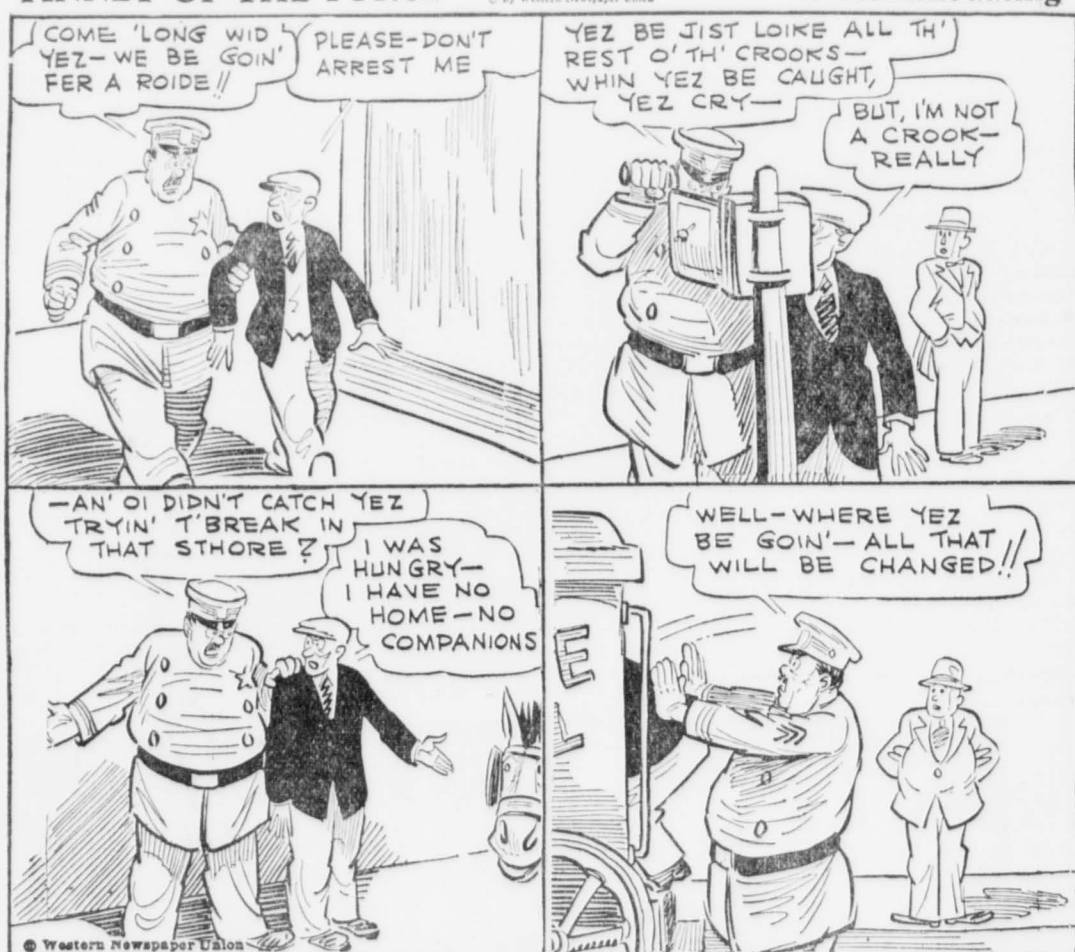
## Events in the Lives of Little Men



## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

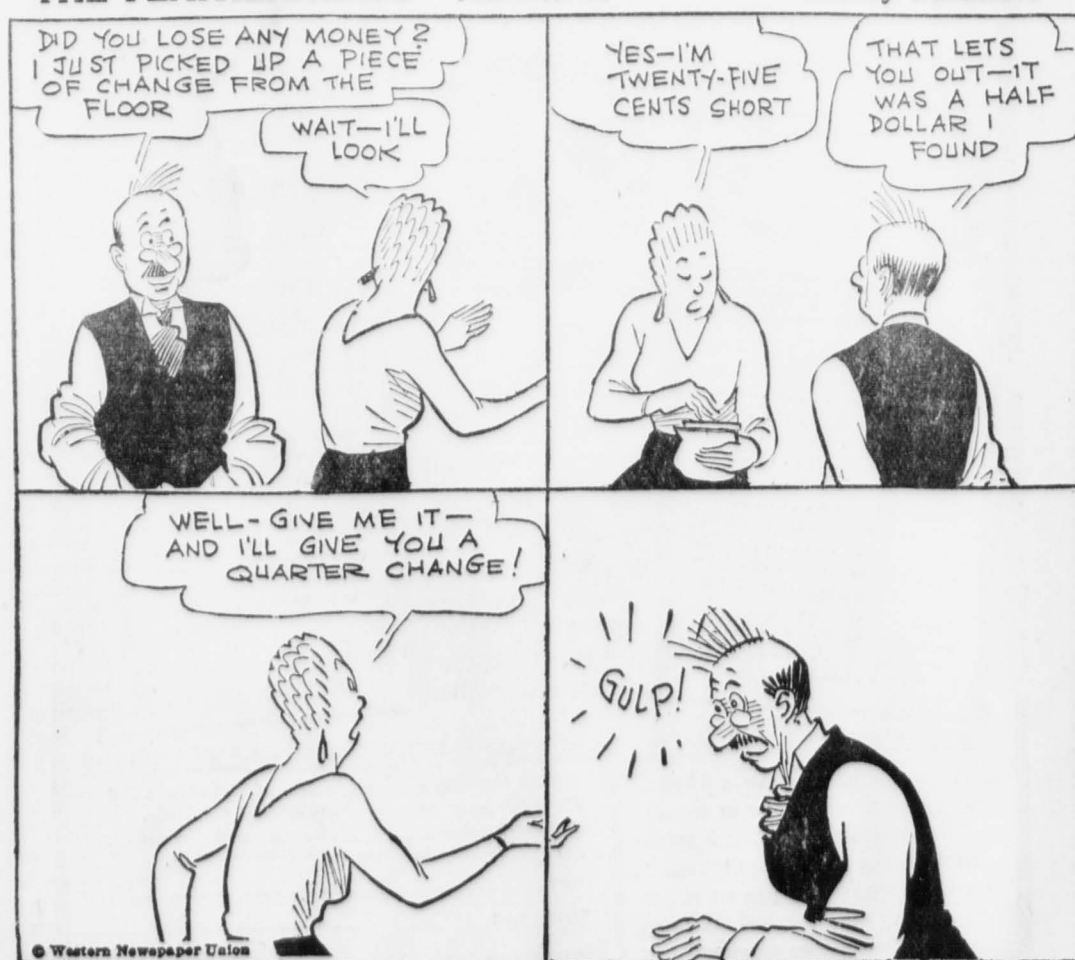
## Accommodating



## THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

## Money Madness



## CRIMINALS MADE OVER PHYSICALLY WHILE IN PRISON

If your nose is crooked and you yearn to be an Adonis, or you have a twisted leg, and fain would walk like other men, then rob a gas station or forge a check, and when—or if—you get out of state's prison you may have a Greek profile and two perfectly good legs.

That is, if you remember to commit the crime in Connecticut. For they're doing remarkable things in the state prison at Wethersfield. As one convict puts it, with awe, "they're improving on the acts of God!"

John Dillinger, public enemy No. 1, had his face lifted, and there were streaming headlines across the nation's newspapers. But much more fundamental plastic surgery is being done, unnoted, behind the turreted walls down on Wethersfield Cove. Men leave the prison so changed that their best friends don't know them.

Of course, there's one fundamental difference—that Dillinger had his physiognomy made over by quacks, to avoid the law, whereas the man in Wethersfield is reconstructed by the law itself, in an attempt to obliterate those stigmas that label him convict.

Penologists may insist that the "babyface" is equally as likely to be

a killer as is the man with the bushy nose and the prognathous jaw. But popular psychology still accepts ugliness as synonymous with turpitude, and distorted features as an indication of depravity. The man who is born with or acquires by accident the type of countenance that the law-abiding citizen associates with crime is licked before he starts. He looks like a criminal.

## NEUTRALIZE Mouth Acids

—by chewing one or more Milnesia Wafers

You can obtain a full size 20c package of Milnesia Wafers containing twelve full adult doses by furnishing us with the name of your local druggist if he does not happen to carry Milnesia Wafers in stock, by enclosing 10c in coin or postage stamps. Address **SELECT PRODUCTS, INC.** 6402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

My Name is \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town & State \_\_\_\_\_  
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Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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**MILNESIA WAFERS**  
The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

Marian Murray in the American Mercury.



## A LOBBY TRULY INVITING

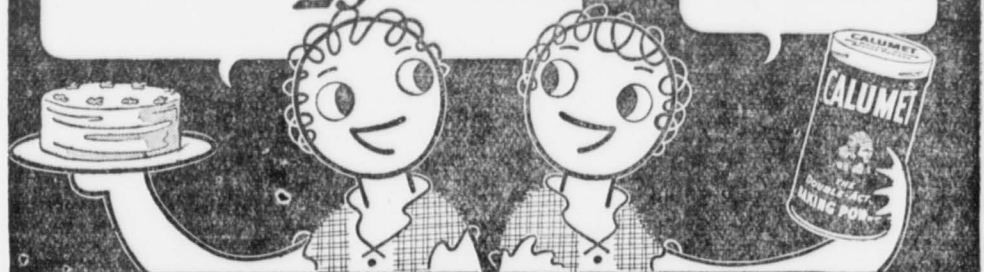
The Shelby lobby is warmly furnished—commodious—right on the street level. 900 rooms—all with private bath—circulating ice water—servitors—box-mattressed beds. Two popular priced restaurants. Cocktail Lounge. Rates \$2.00 and upwards. Garage.

## HOTEL FORT SHELBY DETROIT

"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"

WHAT DO YOU THINK!  
THE REGULAR PRICE OF  
CALUMET BAKING POWDER  
IS NOW ONLY 25¢ A POUND!

AND THE  
NEW CAN IS  
SO EASY  
TO OPEN!



## WITH AUNT LUCY'S BLESSING!





# Oh Cynthia!

## By NORMA KNIGHT

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WNU Service

## CHAPTER IX—Continued

The evening before Sutton arrived, Geoff and Cynthia found themselves alone in the parlor.

"Geoff," said Cynthia sweetly, "I want to speak to you about Mr. Sutton's being here. I'd like to have the meals extra nice. The only way I see is to draw a little more money from the shop while he is here."

"No," Geoff shook his head. "This house is going to keep within its usual limits while I'm running it. Sutton? That's easy. I'll charge him board while he is here."

"You'll do no such thing! He's my guest!"

"I was your mother's guest, but you charged me board."

"That's different, and you know it! You are here for a year—"

"A year or a week, it's all one," Geoff declared firmly. "You needn't bother about it, Cynthia. He soothed her. 'You won't figure in it at all. I'll just draw your friend aside and say: 'Look here, old man, I know your self-respect demands that you make a financial recompense for all the kindness which is being showered on you in this house. I think the rate of sixty dollars a month will be right.'"

"I hate you," Cynthia remarked calmly. "I've known all along that I disliked you, but it's only tonight I realize what positive hatred I feel toward you. You're quite capable of saying just those words to Mr. Sutton."

"You're darn right I am," he assured her. "Who is this Sutton that his sensitive ears must not be affronted by talk of money?"

"Very well!" She turned on her heel. "Ask him to pay board! I'm sure he'll be entertained at the spectacle of a husky six-footer concerning himself with chuck roasts and the price of nut butter. It's even aroused my—er—admiration."

That stung, as she meant it to do, but he kept his bland smile.

"Now that that's settled, shall we talk of something else? Baby, for example. Do you know, Cynthia, I begin to believe Cary hasn't done so badly for himself after all. A clinging vine sometimes holds up what it encircles."

She swallowed. "Geoff, I've meant to ask you—how did Cary get the money to pay his alimony? There's no record of fifty dollars being taken out of the shop—"

He hunted frantically for a plausible explanation; began several, faltered under her clear gaze and stopped. "You paid it!" She swallowed again rapidly, blinked, then came close to him and shook his arm frantically. "Do you wonder I hate you?" she demanded, and ran from the room.

Geoff kicked a log in the fireplace. "If there's anything on earth that's harder to understand than a girl... And tomorrow comes our gallant easterner, all dressed up in his courtly clothes. Anyway," said Geoff savagely, "I'm going to charge him board if it's the last thing I do in this life!"

He carried out his intention. Under Cynthia's scornful eyes he led the bewildered guest into the library after



"You're Quite Capable of Saying Just Those Words to Mr. Sutton."

dinner on his very first night in Denver. When the two men reappeared, Ben Sutton looked dazed and embarrassed but Geoff wore a look of smug complacency.

Cynthia made no protest, gave no explanation. No calamity, she told herself, could affect her now. Let Ben Sutton go right on and learn all there was to know about her family, boarders and all. Let him discover that the wide-eyed, trashy-looking little thing whom Cary called "Baby" was his second wife. Let him find out that the Captain's boasting about his royalties was a piece of childish nonsense. That Geoff—

"Whatever he discovers to Geoff's disadvantage is so much to the good," she thought viciously.

She hated Geoff. Heavens, how she hated him! Only... she wished he wasn't so much taller than Ben, so

## SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS

Business taking him to Denver, Geoffrey Enloe, young chemical engineer, takes up his residence with his mother's able younger sister, Captain Cary. Miss Nona, Aylesbury, the captain's widowed daughter, Cary, thoughtless though apparently against the wishes of her family, running a "gift shop," and astonished Geoff by the suggestion that he pay the girl for her seeming penuriousness. A visit to the "Odds and Ends," Cynthia's shop, makes him dubious as to the financial status of the Aylesbury family. Cynthia contracts a severe cold, and is ordered to the hospital. Doctor Figgie promises her to do the "Odds and Ends." Incidentally he learns that Cary is paying his divorced wife (or Cynthia is) \$50 a month alimony. Being out of a job, and Cynthia unable to assist him, Cary borrows \$100 from New York widower, telling her of his intention to visit Denver. She invites him to be the guest of the family. Cynthia returns from the hospital, and Geoff, who has bitterly condemned himself for his misjudgment of the family, actor, realizes he loves her. He learns, with some apprehension of Sutton's approaching visit, but Cary's announcement that he has married again and plans to bring his bride to the Aylesbury home seems to make other things of small moment.

clean-cut and likeable-looking, so horribly competent about the budget, so charming to Miss Nona, so patient with the Captain.

On his part, Geoff was very busy resenting Ben Sutton. The fellow was altogether too handsome for comfort. This attractive-looking person was a menace, especially when one considered he had pots of money.

The atmosphere of the house changed with his coming. Cynthia let it be known to her friends that she would regard favorably any party invitations which came her way. As a result the guest from New York was entertained lavishly. It gave Geoff a twinge of heart every time he came home to find Cynthia starting out in gala array to attend a dinner with a dance to follow.

He wanted to be the one to hold her coat for her, to help her carefully into the big car which stood waiting outside. He wanted to bend his head to hear her murmured words. He wanted to enter the dining room with her, so small, so sweet, so alluring! He wanted—mischief! how he wanted to dance with her afterward, his arm about that fragrant little figure, his cheek touching her hair!

There was a corsage of tiny yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley against her shoulder. Sutton, of course! His flowers were all over the house. They came every morning; decorously addressed to Miss Nona, but they came! Cynthia didn't turn white and run upstairs when she opened Sutton's flowers. She exclaimed with pleasure over them, she spent hours putting them in bowls and jars, she thanked their giver with pretty warmth.

And the man didn't stop with flowers. New books made their appearance, big filled boxes of candy, toys for Tenny.

Luxury—that was what Sutton stood for in Cynthia's eyes. Geoff thought miserably. The horrid little economies which were distasteful to any girl and particularly so to Cynthia had never touched Ben Sutton. As well connect a pot roast with him as a pancake with a sunset. Limousines and strings of pearls and fountains plashing in conservatories and orchestras playing gay dinner music—that was the sort of idea Cynthia was getting of this visitor from New York.

It was not, Geoff made oration to himself resentfully, as though he could make modest parade of his own by no means limited funds. Circumstances had forced him to conceal the smallest evidence of them. He couldn't so much as send Cynthia a bunch of violets without her thinking of the budget and asking herself if he were patronizing her because of it.

Sutton was the glamorous suitor from the East where Cynthia had spent—she had said so herself—the two happiest years of her life. Geoff was the substitute housekeeper for the Cary family, concerned about food prices and the arrival of the monthly check from Mr. Montague and Cary's holding his job. Fine figure of romance to cut before the girl of his heart!

Again and again he resolved to fling up his responsibility but always he changed his mind, remembering the anxious little cloud which settled on Cynthia's face each time the subject was mentioned. No, sir! At least he'd have the satisfaction of knowing that he alone was able to lift the heaviest burden from Cynthia's shoulders even though her new freedom might be devoted to Ben Sutton.

Two persons rallied unexpectedly to Geoff's defense during this trying time. Tenny would have absolutely nothing to do with the visitor. She turned coldly away from his advances, thanked him for his gifts so curtly that Cynthia flushed, asked Geoff pointedly for what help she needed with her lessons. Cynthia, it appeared, was included with the guest in the child's show of displeasure.

Then—Baby! Or Flossie, rather, since she had early announced she preferred that name to the one of Cary's selection.

Geoff was touched to discover that she was doing her best to help him with his task of keeping down the household bills. She did her own laundry work and some of Cary's against Miss Nona's horrified protest. And presently, growing bolder, she went into the kitchen and surprised them all by a display of culinary skill which put Marguerite's to shame. Also she took her irresponsible

young husband in hand. One day Geoff was astonished to have her slip a ten-dollar bill into his hand.

"For Cary's and my board," she said. "It isn't much but next week there'll be a little more. It isn't good for Cary to stay here without paying for it. When he gets his raise—he's been promised one—I'm going to see if we can't get along in a little kitchenette apartment. It isn't fair for Cynthia to support us."

And when Ben Sutton had been in Denver ten days and the Christmas trade was absorbing more and more of Cynthia's time, Flossie came to Geoff with a shy proposition.

"I want to take over the house-keeping expenses, please, Geoff. I've always had to make a dollar go a long way. It isn't right that you should



"For Cary's and My Board," She Said. "It Isn't Much but Next Week There'll Be a Little More."

have to tend to things—or Cynthia either. I'd like it awfully if you'd let me try."

Geoff checked his impulse to refuse. The appealing brown eyes were ready, the painted little mouth was firm and decisive. Besides, it wasn't painted so much these days. Flossie had the American girl's wonderful adaptability. Already she had begun to tone down her make-up, to model her fussy clothes on the lines of Cynthia's plain little frocks. She had distinct possibilities, this Florence Geraldine McMichael Aylesbury!

"Is it only because you want to relieve me of the job, Flossie, or is there another reason?" he demanded shrewdly.

She colored more deeply than before. "There's another reason. I can keep—keep better track of Cary, you see; tell him just how much money there is to spend, and what we ought to live on. Cary's splendid," she lifted that soft brown gaze to Geoff. "but he's always been looked after. He needs to look after somebody else!"

Geoff chuckled and held out his hand. "You're a good sort, Flossie, and wise beyond your years. Sure you can have my job!"

"It'll be my business now. Only—"

"Yes?" he encouraged her. "Could we not tell Cynthia about it—just at first, anyway? She might think I didn't know how—she might be afraid things wouldn't be nice for Mr. Sutton."

"Confound Mr. Sutton," Geoff said pleasantly. Flossie dimpled and turned away, taking Geoff's assent to her plan for granted.

## CHAPTER X

## Ben Sutton Proposes.

Cynthia had resolved to marry Ben Sutton.

It was the only sensible thing to do, of course, she assured herself. Here was a charming man, who adored her, who asked nothing better than to transport her entire family to his home and spend the rest of his life making everybody happy.

Christmas was almost upon them. Ben would go home for Christmas because of Benly, his little son.

And after Christmas—

"Sidewalks coated with ice, or swimming in slush," the girl thought. "Months and months till spring. Debts. Cary losing his job again probably. Flossie settling down here for the rest of her life. The housekeeping. Oh, me! I just can't face it!" She was in her own room and she

rose and went to the closet, swinging open its doors. There was the black chiffon with the transparent pink frills at the neck and the small puffed sleeves. She had picked that dress up for a song and hadn't she had a good time in it! She wore it to the Leighton dinner for the New York novelist. It turned out Ben knew him and they chatted cordially of night clubs and the Beaux Arts party, and the famous British actress whom they had both met—Cynthia had been thrilled with Ben that night.

There was the supple blue velvet she had worn to Lita Wendon's tea. All her old crowd was there and they flocked about her, asking interested questions about her attractive guest, reproaching her for her long seclusion, planning festivities for the future. Cynthia had not known how hungry she had been for just this sort of thing until she was back in the modified social whirl to which she had been born.

She stroked the silk collar of the new coat. If she married Ben in the spring by next winter she would probably have a sable coat. Sables had been one of her dreams. Expensive furs might be a trifle vulgar but they were so gorgeous!

"And it isn't all selfishness," she quieted her conscience. "It's partly for Miss Nona and the Captain—and a lot, oh, a very great deal for Ben himself. He needs me. Benly needs me. It's awful for a little boy to grow up without any mother. He and Tenny would make the nicest playmates for each other—regular brother and sister. And if—"

But that sentence she could not finish even in her own thoughts. She could imagine Ben Sutton as an amiable husband, as a devoted son to Miss Nona and the Captain, as a father to Benly and Tenny. She could not go any farther.

She must make up her mind. Ben would leave day after next and she knew that he meant to ask her to settle the matter, one way or another, before he went. She even knew when he meant to ask her.

Ben had an orderly mind. His desire to plan everything beforehand and then stick to the last detail of his planning was the only unthoughtful thing about him, Cynthia thought.

If he had known it, this trait annoyed Cynthia. She had a child's love of the unexpected. The necessary routine of the shop had accentuated instead of destroying this love. Several times she and her eastern suitor had clashed politely over some engagement she wished to change and to which he adhered with strict punctuality.

She would not admit that she comforted this characteristic of Ben's with Geoff's. "Let's throw over whatever plans we've made for today and do something else! How about driving to Colorado Springs and having dinner there? I feel like celebrating."

"But what'll we celebrate?" Tenny always asked.

Geoff's inexhaustible supply of excuses for a festivity delighted her.

"Why, today we'll celebrate—we'll celebrate—of course! how could I be so forgetful! We'll celebrate it's being the day after Saturday and the day before Monday!" Or it might be: "There was a great man born today, Tenny. I don't know just who he was but I ask you if it's fair his birthday should go unobserved just because of my ignorance?"

Cynthia loved these impromptu parties almost as well as Tenny did. They offered just the relaxation, the kind of foolishness she needed after her week's grind in the shop.

But Ben Sutton was horrified at such frivolous doings. "Sorry, but Cynthia and I have other plans," he would say.

So on this evening after dinner, he had asked Cynthia very formally that morning if he might see her alone in the library. She assented, squirming a little inwardly. It savored too much of a rite, this premeditated interview. Why couldn't he have asked her last night in the car, coming home from the dance? Why couldn't he have slipped an arm about her and said, offhandedly: "Ready to give me my answer, Cynthia? How about May first for a wedding day?"

No, Ben didn't do things that way. Instead he held the library door open to let her pass in self-consciously before him, knowing that Tenny's inquisitive gaze followed them, knowing that Geoff had dashed up the stairs in frantic haste, that Cary was smiling significantly at his Baby, Miss Nona—oh, this was the worst! Miss

Nona had kissed her daughter in the hall and whispered something that Cynthia was too confused to understand.

Ben closed the library door carefully behind him. He might just as well have placed a "No Admittance" sign on it, she thought. No one would touch the handle of it until Ben had received his answer.

She sat down decorously in the wing chair though Ben eyed the sofa a little wistfully.

"Did you have a busy day at the shop?" he asked.

"Very busy. The holiday trade is getting into full swing. Next week we'll have to keep open nights."

She wished he'd hurry and get it over with. The suspense of being proposed to was, she discovered, most unpleasant.

"I've enjoyed my visit to Denver," he remarked. "It's the first holiday I've taken in three years. I'd like to drive across the Divide."

"It's interesting," she assented. "Perhaps I'll come back next spring."

Ah, now he was approaching his subject. Cynthia sighed a little. She wished he'd forego the preliminaries and get to the most important part of the interview.

But apparently he decided to attack from another angle.

"Benly sent you his love in the letter I got today, Cynthia."

"He's a dear little boy," she answered warmly.

And then all at once Ben hurried himself on to his subject. "Benly needs a mother, Cynthia, and I need a wife. Could you—could you give me your answer tonight?"

After that things blurred for her. She must have told Ben what he wanted to hear because he sprang from his seat and took her in his arms. She remembered that his lips felt very queer on her own, that she turned her head when he tried to kiss her again.

"Not—now," she stammered. "Let me get a little used to you, Ben."

They stayed in the library for hours, planning. At least Ben told her what he had planned and she agreed. It turned out that it was April tenth and not May first that was to be her wedding day. Also it seemed that Ben had taken a chance on her accepting him; taken it even before he left New York. He took a little velvet box from his pocket and with a tender smile opened it and showed her the enormous diamond within.

"But what if I'd refused you, Ben?" she asked.

"I'd have flung it out of the train window going home," he said. That pleased her but her approval was short lived for he added thoughtfully: "I might have saved it and given it to Benly for his wife!"

Everything was decided when they left the library. The gift shop was to be sold at once. Cary and Flossie were to come East directly after Christmas. "I've exactly the right opening for the boy."

Everything was settled, so Cynthia raised her face dutifully for a good-night kiss and went soberly to bed.

Geoff came in just as she reached the top of the stairs. The light from the upper hall caught the diamond on her hand and threw it back in a hundred rays of red and green.

Cynthia carried Geoff's haggard face into her room and it haunted her dreams.

The next day—would Cynthia ever live long enough to forget the next day? She thought not.

It began with the sight of her ring at breakfast. Tenny asked her where she got it. Miss Nona took her daughter to a tearful embrace, kissed Ben warmly. The Captain beamed like a rising sun and pumped the easterner's hand. Cary looked more startled than pleased and Flossie said nothing at all.

Geoff—To Cynthia's stupefaction Geoff was quite cheerful this morning. It was true that he looked as if he had not slept, that he avoided her eyes when he spoke to her; but his congratulations to Ben were apparently sincere, he wished the girl every happiness in a voice which did not tremble.

Had he thought the matter over and decided to make the best of it? Cynthia caught herself up as the implication of that thought reached her. What reason had she to believe that her engagement to Ben Sutton or any other man mattered to Geoff save as a subject of friendly interest?

"It's your abominable vanity that's disappointed," she scolded herself. "He's probably delighted at the idea of your leaving Denver."

Well, that was that. Everybody in the house knew of her engagement now, and everything was settled. Along about two o'clock last night she had entertained some foolish idea of saying something sweet and comforting to Geoff, but it seemed that condolences weren't in order.

"And what are our engaged pair going to do today?" Miss Nona asked smilingly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### With the Always Popular Ruffles

PATTERN 2220



Perhaps the reason girls love ruffles is because men "adore" them. You'll be very definitely "dated" (in more ways than one) when you appear in Fashion's newest scoop—Double Eared Ruffles—some Sunday afternoon! What more heavenly than 2220 made up in soft powder blue printed chiffon? That ruffle that starts and ends very conservatively at the waistline, looks its flattery best at the shoulder with the help of the sleeve ruffle! A cool way to eliminate sleeve difficulty, too. The skirt takes just enough dare to give it graceful movement. Less expensive but just as lovely in ordandy or sheer print cotton!

Pattern 2220 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30. Size 18 takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15¢) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address, and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

## Smiles

## SIMIAN SAGACITY

"Would you consider it a disgrace to be descended from a monkey?" "Not exactly," answered the professor. "A monkey isn't so bad. He doesn't use alcohol or tobacco or profanity, and in moments calling for discretion knows exactly when to climb a tree."

## Final Alibi

Tombstone Dealer (after several futile suggestions)—Would just a simple "Gone Home" do for an inscription?

The Widow—I guess that will be all right. It was always the last place he ever thought of going—Wisecracker.

## Oh, George

George—When we reach that curve in the road I'm going to kiss you. Mazie—Isn't that going too far, George?

WNU—E

25-35





## AROUND THE CORNER

### FLORRESS

June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Rowland were Saturday night and Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Elam and Mr. and Mrs. Wiley C. Elam. Mrs. Wiley C. Elam is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Frederick and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Sutphin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Boin are both on the sick list.

Rev. J. K. Boin filled his appointment at the Christian church Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elam visited at Hick Creek the past week and were accompanied home by their nephew, Mitchell Elam. BLUE EYES

### LIBERTY ROAD

June 17.—Miss Carrie Combs of West Liberty visited home folks Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Zack Raft of Woodshead are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. C. R. Hale, and family.

James and Billy Hamilton, of Ravenna, came in Tuesday to spend the summer with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Bascom Elam.

Miss Ethel Wheeler of West Liberty spent the week end with home folks.

Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Scudder of West Liberty were in this community Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Roscoe Wells and children, of West Liberty, are visiting relatives here a few days.

Archie Short of this place was at Index on Sunday afternoon.

Bascom Elam attended the Junior Association at Grassly last Sunday.

Lacey Brown was in West Liberty Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Hale of Morehead visited home folks here over the week end. SUNSHINE

### MAYTOWN

June 17.—Misses Ruth Picklesimer and Hulda Noble, of North Carolina, are visiting Ruth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duell Picklesimer, here.

Miss Juanita Hill of Ezel was the Saturday night and Sunday guest of Arnetta Lykins.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ratliff of Pomeroyton visited Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Ratliff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lacy.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Lykins on June 8 and left them a fine baby girl—Helen Marie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Debusk spent Sunday with Mrs. Debusk's parents at Grassly Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Nickell and little daughter, of Middletown, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Henry and little son, of Nannie, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Ingram.

Witt Halsey, a fine baby girl—Arnetta.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred May of Mize spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Doris Ingram.

Mrs. Lily Pieratt and four children, of the Masonic home, are spending their vacation here. JACK

### LOGVILLE

June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Elam and sons Paul and George, of Portsmouth, Ohio, spent a few days recently with relatives here.

Letcher Kennard of Portsmouth, O., was here the week end as the guest of his father, W. F. Kennard.

Finley Kennard has built a nice little bungalow on his father's farm and expects to move to it soon.

Annetta Rhoda Coffee died at her home Monday. She was 79 years old. She was a member of the Baptist church and was loved and respected by all. She is survived by one stepson, Harvey Coffee. Burial was in the Kennard cemetery.

Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kennard and daughter Katherine were Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Kennard and children Delbert and Dorothy June. Mrs. Myrtle Perkins, Bessie Williams and daughters Malta, Maxine, and Dollie, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Elam and children Louise, Patty, and Jimmy, Sewell Hamilton, Wallace Brown, Bernice and Cona Williams, Alma Hamilton, and Mildred Lam.

There is much sickness in this neighborhood.

Almost everybody is done planting corn and some have been hoeing. It looks as tho there will be plenty raised if nothing happens to destroy the crops.

Edgar Hamilton, student at Berea, is home with his parents here for his summer vacation.

Finley Kennard took Winford Kennard's baby to a doctor at West Liberty on Thursday.

### YOCUM

June 17.—Mrs. Irene Howard of this place left here Monday for Ohio, where she will join her husband.

Mrs. Lou Burnett and daughter Clara, of Dayton, Ohio, visited her mother, Mrs. Hester Debusk, and remained until after Decoration.

Miss Dovie Lewis of this place visited her sister, Mrs. Hattie Henry, at Hickling River, one day last week.

Garland Debusk, who is working in Ohio, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elida Debusk here.

Mrs. Lou Ann McGuire of Missouri is visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Martha Day and Mrs. Frank Adams both of this place.

Mrs. Carrie Brown, who had been in Mt. Sterling hospital, has returned home and is improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns McGuire and daughter Anna entertained with organ and victrola music Sunday the following guests: Ned Hurley, Forest Dayton, and Misses Ethel Whit, Nannie Hurley, and Lexie, Edna, Maudie, and Pearl Riggsby.

Mrs. Hattie Henry and little daughter Norma Lee and Genevieve spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Frank Lewis and family.

Frank Oakley, Jim Frank Lewis, Clifton Couch, L. B. Lewis, Jim Oakley, and Glen Oakley made a business trip up on Kentucky river Sunday.

Good luck to the Courier. LILY

### MURPHYFORK

June 17.—Mrs. Judge Center of Stillwater is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed Halsey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Amburn of Mize.

Inogene Cecil was the Saturday night guest of Orene and Gertrude Mayabb.

Bee Murphy has returned to Jackson for summer school.

Henry and Chap Armstrong and Omer Mayabb attended church Saturday night at Hazel Green.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Oldfield and son Walter visited Mrs. Oldfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Robison, on Sunday.

J. L. Nickell and Jim Hurt had business in West Liberty on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mattie Rose of Pomeroyton has come to make her home with her nephew, Byron Lewis, and family.

Doris Taulbee went to West Liberty on Friday and did some carpenter work for P. G. Nickell.

Miss Gladys Cecil gave a quilting last Tuesday on a flower garden quilt.

Present were Mrs. Lizzie Bach, Mrs. Bonnie Oldfield, Mrs. Mary Belle Mayabb, Mrs. Ida Roe, Mrs. Meta Bach, Mrs. Alsie Wells, Mrs. Minnie Rose, Mrs. Cora Stamper, Mrs. Judge Center, Mrs. Mae Cecil, Orene Mayabb, Gladys Cecil, Gladys Oldfield, and Inogene Cecil. A fine dinner and supper were prepared. Everybody enjoyed the occasion, quilting and talking, and did fine work. ANCE

### FLAT WOODS

June 17.—Mrs. Mary May, age 88, died Wednesday, June 12, of a paralytic stroke. Mrs. May was the wife of French May, who died some ten years ago. "Aunt Mary" was loved by all her neighbors and friends. She united with the Christian church early in life and lived a devoted Christian, and always testified to a real Christian experience. She leaves two sons, John F. and James May, and one daughter, Mrs. Cora Cox, all of Woodshead.

Three brothers, J. L. Henry of Bonny and Frank and Manford Henry, of Oklahoma; one sister, Mrs. Anna Vansant, of Oklahoma; and a host of other relatives and friends to mourn her departure. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. James Wheeler. Burial was in the family cemetery on the old home plantation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Wheeler and family, of Middletown, Ohio, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kemplin and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, here, the first of the week.

Hobart Halsey was the guest of J. B. Fugate on Saturday night.

Dan Carpenter and Misses Elizabeth Carpenter and Elmore May were in Lexington on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Gose were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Charles of Greer, Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Osborn, who had been visiting at Ashland, returned home Saturday accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Garland Osborn.

Willie Frisby of Middletown visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Frisby, the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Winford Cottle and Miss Golda Gibbs and Mrs. Jake Cox, of Middletown, Ohio, came in Sunday for a few days' visit, and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cox.

The funeral of Mrs. Tilda Kemplin will be preached at Grassly Valley, near New Cummer, on Sunday, July 14. Dinner on the ground.

Jake and Jesse Cox of Middletown, O., came in Sunday night to spend a few hours with home folks.

### TOWNS HAVE MANY AUTOS

It has been found that in small towns of 1,000 to 5,000 people the largest number of cars is owned in proportion to the population. The percentage is least in towns of 50,000 to 100,000.

### Funny

Lady at Piano—Do you recognize this?  
Composer—Er—I'm afraid not.  
"Why you funny man; it's one of your own."

### To Be Remembered

Friend—It's not the cost of the car that worries the owner, but the upkeep.  
Man—And sometimes the turnover.

## MISSING METEORITE "WENT UP IN SMOKE"

Experiments on flying rifle bullets, intended to explain the mysterious absence of the gigantic and supposedly valuable meteorite which several mining expeditions have hunted underneath the famous Coon Butte crater in Arizona, have been reported by Prof. C. C. Wylie, of the University of Iowa. What happened to the meteorite, Professor Wylie's bullets tell him, is that nearly all of it exploded into gases and dust as a result of its great speed and enormous energy of impact when it struck.

Calculations show that the speed of any large meteorite when it strikes the ground must be at least a mile or two a second and may be several miles a second. Experiments with bullets can be made only up to speeds a little more than 4,000 feet a second, but even at this speed Professor Wylie finds that ordinary small bullets made of soft lead will knock pieces out of the strongest armor plate. What happens is that the metallic lead of the bullet is turned instantly into gas by its energy of impact so that the bullet explodes like so much nitroglycerin.

This explosion literally blasts pieces out of the armor plate. Professor Wylie believes that this is what happened when the giant Arizona meteorite struck. Most of it exploded instantly into gaseous iron, blowing out the wide, deep crater which still exists and scattering the hundreds of small iron fragments which searchers already have picked up.

## BIG TREE CRASHES IN YOSEMITE PARK

A great crater in the ground marks the spot in Yosemite National park where the famous Stable Tree, one of Yosemite's giant sequoias, stood but a short time ago; and the tree itself, stripped of its limbs in falling but with its trunk intact for three-quarters of its length, lies stretched along the ground. At the time of its fall which, curiously enough occurred during a period of absolute calm although a heavy windstorm had swept the area in which it stood two days earlier, the tree was 269 feet high, measured 29½ feet in diameter at its base and some of its branches were as much as three feet thick. It was estimated to have been 2,000 years old.

A great fire scar in its side so large that horses used to be stabled in it in stage coach days, was responsible for the name by which the tree has become well known. The weakening influence of this same scar, made nearly 200 years ago, is believed largely responsible for the tree's recent crash.

### Fiji Islanders Gaining

Unlike many native races which dwindle away in population as civilization engulfs them, the Fiji Islanders who live on the British archipelago in the Pacific are increasing their number. They have made a gain of 2,500 for this year, bringing their total population to 95,000, 16 per cent more than in 1921. The 250 islands of the Fiji group, annexed by Great Britain in 1874, are now among the most prosperous of the Pacific island groups. The natives are of mixed Negroid and Polynesian stock. Other racial groups in the islands include Indians, Europeans and Chinese.

### City Found Under Lake

Drouth in China has revealed what is believed to be the legendary city of Sanyang, which in ancient times was the commercial center of the Che-kiang-Kiangsu border country until it was inundated by a flood. During the record low level of Lake Taihu Chinese fishermen found the city wall, still intact, and the narrow streets with partially damaged houses. Reports from Shanghai say the ruins indicate a typical ancient Chinese city which once thrived there.

### The Poor Horses

In the old days the general public was allowed at executions, nor were executions the refined art of today. There is a story told about a French youth who had attempted the life of a king, back in 1757, and sentenced to be torn apart by horses. One of the fine ladies present had her sensibilities aroused by the difficulty which the horses had in tearing their victim to pieces. "Oh, the poor horses!" she said, "how sorry I am for them!"

### Grasshoppers Increase

One result of the years of depression has been to increase the grasshopper population. Three species have been encroaching themselves in the West during the past years when state finances were too low to fight the pest. Last year in North Dakota alone the damage amounted to more than \$10,000,000.

### Towns Have Many Autos

It has been found that in small towns of 1,000 to 5,000 people the largest number of cars is owned in proportion to the population. The percentage is least in towns of 50,000 to 100,000.

### Funny

Lady at Piano—Do you recognize this?  
Composer—Er—I'm afraid not.  
"Why you funny man; it's one of your own."

### To Be Remembered

Friend—It's not the cost of the car that worries the owner, but the upkeep.  
Man—And sometimes the turnover.

### DEMUND

June 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Graham of Demund spent the week end with relatives at Dan.

Lola McClure of Sellers was the Monday afternoon guest of Irene and Pauline Gose of Demund.

Ollie and Edgar McClure of Roanoke, Va., were calling on Tom McClure at Sellers on Tuesday afternoon.

Tom McClure, Virgil Graham, and Raymond Gose, of Demund, and Byron Carter of West Liberty motored to Lexington on Thursday night of last week and attended the concert and dance at Woodland auditorium.

### OAK HILL

June 17.—People of this community are getting along fine with their crops.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Collins Saturday night, June 15, and presented them with a fine boy—Franklin D.

Rev. Barlow of Wrigley attended Sunday school here Sunday afternoon and gave a nice talk on the lesson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fultz and children, of Ashland, are visiting Mrs. Fultz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Easterling, here.

There's a ball game every Sunday evening immediately after Sunday school.

Mrs. Evert Nickell and daughter Mary Margaret are visiting relatives in this community this week.

Church services will be held at Oak Hill on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, June 22 and 23. Rev. Lloyd Barlow will do the preaching.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cassidy were the guests Sunday afternoon of Mrs. T. E. Cassidy. RED

### OMER

June 17.—Fred Gifford of this place is very low with lung trouble.

Forest Williams, deputy sheriff, of Grassly Creek, was doing business here Saturday.

Mrs. Victoria Calloway and little son Alton, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Andra Triplett, and others, have returned to their home in Detroit, Michigan.

Malcolm Cox of Woodshead spent one night last week with Milford Williams.

Mrs. Ida Byrd and little grandson Earl Wood spent Sunday night with Glen Byrd and family.

A large crowd attended church here Sunday. Services were conducted by Rev. Jim Lawson, with baptizing in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Goodpaster of Bigwoods and their children spent the week end here with relatives.

Dock Goodpaster, Glen Osborn, Chester Muncey, and others from here made a business trip to West Liberty one day last week.

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## Mental Efficiency Lowered By Unwise Menus, Says Scientist

If you work in an office or earn your living by any other kind of mental work, you will do well to guard yourself against becoming a victim of brain anemia. Brain anemia, according to Dr. Donald A. Laird, Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Colgate University, is a condition which afflicts large numbers of mental workers and one which definitely lowers their mental efficiency.

The condition is one that, without being recognized by name, is familiar to many office executives and workers as the post-luncheon mental sluggishness which results almost universally in low production by office workers during the early afternoon. At the recent convention of the National Office Management Association, Dr. Laird described his just completed research investigation of this condition and possible remedies for it.

The series of experiments directed by Dr. Laird extended over a period of 24 days. Eight young men accustomed to mental work were used as subjects. The subjects ate their noon meals in the laboratory. On half of the days, scattered irregularly through the 24-day period, they were served a fairly heavy meal. On the other days they were given a light lunch consisting of a ready-to-eat cereal such as corn flakes, with milk; and a light dessert.

Specially devised laboratory equipment was employed to measure the subjects' mental efficiency after the two types of lunches. After the light lunch their minds worked with 6 per cent more speed and 25 per cent more accuracy than after the heavier meals. The difference in the ability of the subjects to keep their attention from fluctuating was even more marked. There were nearly 70 per cent more lapses in attention after the heavier meal than after the light cereal lunch.

"Our experiments showed conclusively," Dr. Laird said, "that the cause of the mental sluggishness which afflicts many office workers in the early afternoon is a condition of brain anemia, due to the fact that the demands placed upon the digestive organs cause them to draw blood away from the brain in order to meet these demands. We have also shown that the adverse effects of this condition are great enough to affect mental efficiency to a marked degree."



Above: Dr. Laird (center) recording lapses of attention on the part of a blindfolded subject. Dr. Laird's assistant operates the audiometer which generates a tone so faint that the subject can just hear it. The faint tone is constant, but any lapse in attention causes it to become inaudible. Left: In an adjoining room, watching the kymograph as it records lapses of attention. The key from which the subject lifts his forefinger when he ceases to hear the tone, is electrically connected with the kymograph.

enough to affect mental efficiency to a marked degree. "The light meals left the blood supply of the brain relatively unshifted, allowing it to remain in the pink of condition. The heavier meals resulted in a definitely marked shift of blood in the brain. In the case of the heavier meals, the blood was drawn away from the brain to digest a heavy meal, and efficiency is lowered."